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THE WAR.

Proposition to Surrender Strasbourg Conditionally.

It is Promptly Rejected and Unconditional Surrender Demanded.

Laon Surrounded and Ordered to Surrender.

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Characteristic Address of Victor Hugo to the Germans.

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Continued Praise of the United States by the Parisians.

THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

Vitry-le-Francois Passed—Action of the Scouts—Laon Surrounded and Ordered to Surrender.

TROYES, Sept. 9.—The Prussians passed Vitry-le-François yesterday. [Vitry-le-François is a fortified town in the Department of the Marne, situated on the right bank of the river of that name, and nineteen miles S. S. E. of Chalons.] Their scouts make enormous requisitions on the surrounding country, and declare everywhere in the name of the King of Prussia that the conscription is abolished.

LAON TO BE BESIEGED.

PARIS, Sept. 9—A. M.—A dispatch from Laon, dated Thursday, says the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has surrounded the town with the German forces under his command, giving the garrison until 10 o'clock this (Friday) forenoon to surrender, with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasbourg.

The neighborhood of Soissons is still the westernmost point where the Prussians have been observed.

STRASBOURG.

Proposition to Surrender Conditionally—The Offer Rejected and Unconditional Surrender Demanded Within Forty-eight Hours.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 8—7 P. M.—A flag of truce left Strasbourg yesterday, conveying a proposition for surrender from Gen. ULRICH. The General proposed a cessation of hostilities; the French garrison of 2,000 men to leave the citadel, (which is to remain in the hands of France,) but will be pledged, however, to fire no gun and take no part in the present war; the remainder of the garrison to be released; the officers bearing their side-arms; the Prussians to hold possession of the city.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDED.

The terms were immediately rejected, and the unconditional surrender of the city and fortress demanded, the garrison to become prisoners; the officers to be released on parole and suffered to wear their side-arms. Gen. ULRICH then asked permission for all civilians to leave the city. This, too, was refused, except for women and children. A supply of lint and medicines was granted. The French commander was allowed forty-eight hours to consider the proposal for unconditional surrender.

LONDON REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Women and children only are allowed to leave Strasbourg. The Prussian fire on the city is incessant, but apparently without result; a practicable breach is not likely to be made for a fortnight. The Prussian works around the place are nearly complete. Gen. ULRICH persists in holding the place. The river Ill has been diverted into the trenches.

PARIS.

The King's Expectations—The City to be Taken Through Famine—Destruction of the Office of the Marseillaise.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The *Siècle* says that it is assured from the best source, that in answer to representations of the inhumanity of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said that he would not have recourse to such an extremity. He would take the place by the aid of famine. As it is evident that at least 900,000 troops will be needed to entirely surround the city, the *Siècle* concludes that all the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the siege. It says this is the reason for the creation of seventy-six new squadrons of cavalry, and adds that it is time France also organized her cavalry.

POPULAR ATTACK ON THE MARSEILLAISE.

The people today attacked the office of the *Marseillaise* (newspaper) on account of Gen. CLUSERET'S reactionary article in yesterday's issue, and broke the forms and burned all the papers they could find. This action is doubtless due to ROCHEFORT'S denunciation of the course of the paper, and proves how great is his influence with the people. The journals, this morning, warmly praise his patriotism and sincere desire for the maintenance of public order.

THE GARDES MOBILE.

Gen. TROCHU has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Gardes Mobile to their posts of honor. The defense of the ramparts will be intrusted to them. Sixteen hundred Gardes Mobile arrived yesterday from the provinces, and by this evening the full force of Mobiles within the city is expected will be over 100,000. They are billeted upon the inhabitants, but upon none who do not pay over 800 francs annual rent. They are strong and hardy men.

OTHER DEFENDERS.

Two hundred Kabyles arrived yesterday from Algeria, preceding a large force, which is expected today. They are fine soldiers, and are in admirable condition....A corps of foreign volunteers is now organizing for the defense of Paris, to be called the Battalion of the Friends of France....The Sergents de Ville have been replaced by the Garde Civique....The Paris papers claim that they now have more than 100,000 armed men within the walls....Gen. GARIBALDI has offered his services to the Republic....A letter of Gen. TROCHU to a friend is published today. In it he expresses his confidence in the army which has been gathered for the defense of Paris.

FLIGHT OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Several of the news correspondents have left Paris and gone to Tours, in order to be outside the Prussian circumvallation, which they anticipate will soon destroy the telegraphic lines of communication between this city and the outside world.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The moats around Paris have been filled with water, and the Prefect of Police advises all who desire to leave the city to do so immediately.

As there was some popular uneasiness concerning the safety of the Catacombs, M. KERATRY had them thoroughly examined, but nothing likely to give trouble was discovered. Every precaution has been taken to insure perfect safety.

There is great scarcity of printing paper in Paris. *Galignani's Messenger* has been reduced in size, and it is likely that the other papers will be forced to follow.

The Paris papers refer obscurely to a new murderous engine trusted for the defense of the city.

An official decree has been issued convoking the electoral colleges on the 16th of October next, to choose a National Constituent Assembly, agreeably to the provisions of the law of March 15, 1849.

No political arrests were made in Paris yesterday, which is considered a sign of security and of popular confidence in the Government. Six Prussians who had not obeyed the order to leave the city were imprisoned today.

JULES FAVRE has declined the services of the Orleans Princes, and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent writes that he has conversed with an English engineer now in that City, who affirms that the defenses of Paris are perfect.... Paris is filled with the *débris* of MCMAHON'S army....The Paris Observatory has been dismantled. All the instruments have been removed to a place of safety.

Address of the Government of the National Defense to the French People—New Decrees.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The *Journal Officiel de la République* publishes the following addresses from the Government of National Defense to the French people:

FRENCHMEN:

In proclaiming four days ago a Government for the national defense, we defined our mission. The power had fallen to the ground. He who commenced with crime ended with desertion. We have done nothing but take again the Government fallen from powerless hands. But Europe wants to be enlightened. It is necessary that she should learn by unexceptional evidence that the entire country is with us. The invader must meet in his path not only an immense city resolved to perish rather than surrender, but a people on their feet and organized, and a representative assembly besides which can carry everywhere, and despite all disasters, the living soul of the country. The Government accordingly decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The electoral colleges are convoked for Sunday, the 16th day of October, for the purpose of chosing a National Constitutional Assembly.

ART. 2. The election shall be held at the regular polling places, in conformity with the law of the 15th of March, 1849.

ART. 3. The number of members of the Constituent Assembly is fixed at 750.

ART. 4. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, the 8th of September, 1870."

COMPLETE ARMING OF THE MILITIA.

The *Journal Officiel* makes the following report:

A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Hotel de Ville, attended by the Mayors of twenty arrondissements of the city, and the Sub-Prefects of Seine and St. Denis. The Mayor and presided over the proceedings supported by deputies. The business of the meeting was to agree upon measures for the complete arming of the militia of Paris. No speeches were made; but practical observations were exchanged in a friendly manner. A large spirit of harmony, firmness anp patriotic confidence animated the meeting, which lasted from 9 o'clock until midnight. The Chief-of-Staff of the National Guard was present. He renders ample justice to the intelligent activity of the Mayors. Many things that appeared to him almost impossible were accomplished in a brief space of time.

Question of an Armistice Gaining Ground—Sharpshooters to be Employed on a Large Scale—The Military Aspect of the City.

PARIS, Sept. 9—Evening.—The question of an armistice seems to be gaining ground, It is announced now that several members of the Diplomatic Corps are taking the initiative in the matter, which was mentioned by them to the Minister of the Exterior, and submitted today to a Council, which was held at the Hotel de Ville.

USE OF SHARP-SHOOTERS.

It is understood Gen. TROCHU intends using sharp-shooters on a large scale. They are to be stationed on all parts of the enemy's line of march to harass them. Gen. TROCHU has issued orders to the Guard Mobile of the Seine to rejoin the posts assigned them or be subjected to military law. This is done because some of them are leaving.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

A great number of political meetings were held last night, all of which were of the most orderly character. They all agree in the determination to fight to the last.

THE CITY A HUGE CAMP.

Most of the workshops in Paris are closed. All the shops close early. No business was done today. The city is filled with troops drilling in the streets under command of experienced officers.

A FORCE GONE TO MEET THE ENEMY.

A large force has gone out to meet the enemy. The forts are all prepared, and earth defenses have been thrown up.

VICTOR HUGO AND GEORGE SAND.

Two Characteristic Papers—Victor Hugo to the Germans—Mme. Sand Salutes the New Regime.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—VICTOR HUGO has written an address to the Germans, of which the following is an abstract:

"You may take the fortress; you will find the rampart. You may take the rampart; you will find the barricade. You may take the barricade, and then—who knows the resources of patriotism in distress—you will find the sewers mines of powder, ready to blow whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence you must accept. To take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail, in each street, in each house, that great light must be extinguished soul by soul! Germans, hold back; Paris is formidable. Think awhile before her walls. All transformations are possible for her. Her indolence gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep. She will awake. Her thought will leap from its scabbard like a sword; and the city, which yesterday was Sybaris, to-morrow may be Saragossa."

GEORGE SAND ON THE REPUBLIC.

George Sand salutes the new régime in the following words:

The Republic! She must have life in her, since she rises again from her ashes by the voice of all, by a will of which she is worthy, without the spilling of blood, without fratricidal strife. Behold the third awakening! It is ideally beautiful! The third I say rather the fourth, for we must not forget that 1830 was republican at the beginning. We have fought for her only to lose her. Today she rises complete with a single word—*Vive la France.* This, then, is the normal state which the conscience of humanity desires. This is the inevitable end of the prodigious toil of humanity. It is well. It is the law of intelligence. The manliness of man can only develop in the air of freedom. Behold the God of armies! His name is Country and Liberty. Hail to the Republic! Thou art in good hands, and a great people is now marching under thy banner after a bloody expiation. Thy task is hard. But should it happen to thee to fall once more, thou wilt surely rise again. The rights of man are imperishable.

NOHANT. GEORGE SAND.

These and similar appeals have effect on the people and strengthen their determination to defend the city to the last.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Jules Favre's Reply to Minister Washburne—Speech of the Minister to the People—Praise of the United States.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The official journal of the Republic today publishes the reply of JULES FAVRE to Minister WASHBURNE. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals which they have passed through, conserved with unshaken firmness their faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issue dignity and prosperity. Nations desiring to become masters of their destiny must follow the course pursued by you; must take as symbols love of industry and respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the Government just established here from an unfortunate crisis, the result of the follies of despotism; but at this moment we can have only one care—to deliver the nation from the enemy. There, again, we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage. In the accomplishment of this task, we count upon the support of all men of heart, and all Governments interested in the triumph of peace. Strong in the justice of our cause, we have a firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the Government of WASHINGTON gives us confidence. The members of our Government request that we make known to you their gratitude, and beg you to transmit it to your Government.

MR. WASHBURNE'S SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

The following is the address delivered by Mr. WASHBURNE to the crowd of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening:

"I thank you on the part of my Government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new Republic of France. In my communication, to which you make such kind greeting, I have but made known the sentiments of the President and the people of the United States of America, who take a profound interest in the great movement just inaugurated in France, and will desire most profoundly its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Existing themselves under a republican form of Government, they know how to appreciate its benefits. With warm hearts and language they felicitate their former allies on the accomplishment of a pacific revolution, free from all stains of blood, and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty."

"VIVE LA UNITED STATES."

Along the boulevards during the night there were many shouts of "Vive United States!" and "Vive Independance!"

The action of the United States Government is warmly commented on in all parts of the city. JULES FAVRE called again today to reiterate his thanks to the nation and to Mr. WASHBURNE.

La France (newspaper) recalls the fact that in 1848 the United States was the first country to recognize the French Republic, and she is the first again in 1870.

MEDIATION.

Reply of our Government to the Appeal of the French Republic—Why England Will Not Interfere—Notes of a Decided Character Addressed to Berlin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Cabinet today considered the question of mediation on the appeal of the French Republic, received yesterday, and it was decided that Secretary FISH should address a dispatch to Minister WASHBURNE at Paris, and Minister BANCROFT at Berlin, to be laid before the French and Prussian Governments, respectively, to the following effect in substance: That it is the traditional policy, as well as the manifect interest of the United States, not to interfere in the politics of Europe; that this Government is exceedingly anxious to see peace restored, especially between two such nations as France and Prussia; that while it cannot act in conjunction with European Powers, it is ready and willing, upon the invitation of the proper parties, to tender the mediation of its good offices, in the hope of restoring peace between the Powers. The effect of this dispatch, it is believed, will be that, while it will somewhat chill the enthusiasm of the French, at first excited by the prompt recognition of the Republic, it will favorably incline both nations to submit the arbitraments of any questions at issue to the United States as the only strictly neutral Power, and one having no interest, except one of common humanity, in the affairs of the nations of Europe. The inference to be drawn from Mr. FISH'S dispatch, which is said to be couched in very diplomatic, yet exceedingly pregnant terms, is that the United States does not respond to the appeal of the French Government in behalf of intervention, because it does not recognize the right of any European Power to interfere in the affairs of this continent. This position will command the warm approval of the American people.

WHY ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—It is reported in diplomatic circles here that England will not push intervention in favor of peace, owing to the existence of unpleasant relations just now between the Cabinets of Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed because England continues to sell arms to private individuals, who deliver them to France.

EMPHATIC NOTES SENT TO BERLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace, by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said that Queen VICTORIA has appealed to Queen AUGUSTA in behalf of peace.

A JOURNALIST'S ADVICE.

The *Morning Post* counsels the Prussians to stop and offer peace to the Republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia and yet leave no rankling source of hate among the French, otherwise the *Post* hopes the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent philo-Prussian tone of the British Press, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSITION FOR A CONFERENCE.

The authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference, in view of the persistence of Prussia.

RUMORS.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—It is again reported that the diplomatic corps of Paris has gone to King WILLIAM'S head-quarters in the interest of peace.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The reported action of the diplomatic corps at Paris in favor of peace is authoritatively denied.

THE SCATTERED IMPERIALISTS.

The Emperor "Serious but not Crushed"—Safety of the Luggage of the Princess Mathilde—Sympathy for the Princess Clotilde.

LONDON, Sept. 9—A German correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows from Wilhelmshoehe under date of Sept. 5:

"The Imperial train reached this station at 9:35 P. M., where the garrison officers, Gen. PLONSKI and resident officials of the Province had assembled. The Emperor, on alighting, passed to PLONSKI'S carriage, saluting the officers of the corps, who drew up with presented arms. He looked serious, not crushed. There were no signs of bloat or unhealthy *embonpoint.* He wore the undress uniform of a General with a riding cape of the Garibaldian pattern. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic.

FEELING FOR THE EMPEROR IN FRANCE.

The Imperial family is now all securely out of France. According to some of the correspondents, the life of the Emperor would not be worth a moment's purchase in France, so intense is the indignation of the surrender of Sedan, where the army was confident of victory.

THE PRINCESSES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A mob at Dieppe on Saturday night tried to stop the luggage of the Princess MATHILDE, who had embarked for England. The Police and *gendarmes* interferred successfully, and everything valuable—objects of art and antiquity—was placed out of danger.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The journals today again refer feelingly to Princess CLOTILDE, who, before leaving Paris, distributed to her poor sums representing the aggregate of the yearly alms she was in the habit of giving them.

THE EMPRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 9. The Empress EUGENIE has arrived in England, and is now with the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marshal McMahon Again Reported Alive—An Early Armistice Predicted—Miscellaneous War Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—It is again reported that Marshal MCMAHON is still alive. One correspondent says his wound is not necessarily mortal....In the embassies of Paris an early armistice is predicted. The Cabinet Ministers are again absent from London. Communications have passed between the English and the new French Governments, but there has been no recognition of the Republic. ....MM. ROUHER, PERSIGNY, BAROCHE, GRAMMONT and other imperialists, have arrived in England....It is reported that, owing to the creation of the French Republic, Austria is arming again....The German bark *Johanna Jellson*, from Valparaiso, has taken refuge in Portsmouth Harbor, and the German ship *Leopoldine*, from Galveston, has put into Falmouth to escape capture. The English ship *Clydesdale*, from Quebec was pursued by a French cruiser near Miquelon, but showed her colors and was not molested....Five thousand French prisoners have been distributed among the different fortified towns in Saxony.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The *Journal*, of this city, (semi-official organ,) says in relation to JULES FAVRE'S late circular:

"The French Government carries patriotism too far. If, rather than yield fortifications and soil, no longer valuable, it invokes a war of extermination, Prussia will naturally exact double guarantees to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of M. FAVRE. He asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice, when only in July his language was precisely the reverse."

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation, it has been decided that the French Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually.

Celebration in Madrid of the Declaration of the French Republic—Strong Speech of M. Castellar.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—A great manifestation of sympathy with the French Republic was made here yesterday. Twenty thousand citizens marched through the streets with banners inscribed with mottoes flattering to France, and bands playing the "Marseillaise." No disorder marred the proceedings. After the procession a mass-meeting was held. Señor CASTELLAR delivered an address, in the course of which he said: "The conscience of humanity breathes again, witnessing the punishment of the Empire and the triumph of the Republic. The Spanish people, delivered from their Kings and ruled now by universal suffrage, will soon join in the great political movement to form the United States of Europe. [Immense applause.] Today give France your sympathy, awaiting the moment when you may aid her with arms." This was received with enthusiastic shouts of approval.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Switzerland recognizes the Republic of France....Mme. GEORGE SAND has saluted the new régime.

Return of M. Esquiros to Marseilles—Enthusiastic Reception by the Populace.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 8.—The return here of M. ESQUIROS was the occasion of an ovation. He arrived by railway at 3½ yesterday afternoon, and was received by the Prefect of the Department, the members of the Provisional Government, the Municipal Council in body, and other dignitaries. All the public places were decorated with flags. As the procession escorted M. ESQUIROS to the Hotel de Ville, the people cheered with enthusiasm; but as it passed a club-house hisses were heard. The indignant people attacked the place, and several members of the Club were arrested.

There is intense excitement here. Many of the members of the former Police force have been arrested as spies. A band of women employed in a tobacco manufactory, yesterday paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise." The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

DEATH TO BISMARCK.

A demonstration was made here yesterday by the Italian residents, who formed in procession and marched through the streets shouting, "Death to BISMARCK," "Vive la France."

The Wounded in Belgium—The Government Asked to Supervise Measures for Their Relief.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—Mr. SANFORD, late Minister of the United States, has just returned from a visit to Bouillon and along the French frontier. He writes a letter to the *Independance Belge*, in which he asks the Belgian Government to send an official to the frontier to supervise measures for the relief of the wounded prisoners. In what has already been done, he says, the conquerors have acquired a fresh title to the respect and esteem of mankind, while forging a new link in the chain binding the brotherhood of nations. The Belgians have devoted the town of Ciergnon, an admirable location, to the reception of the wounded, and it is now turned into a great hospital. The *Moniteur* indignantly repels the charge recently made that the Belgians had maltreated the Germans who were driven out of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The French women in Belgium are wearing mourning for the dead slaughtered through imperial incapacity.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

The Executive Committee of the General German Patriotic Aid Society in this City, have received a communication from Toledo, Ohio, stating that the Germans of that town have organized themselves, and joined the United States German Patriotic Aid organization. Thus far they have collected nearly $2,000. At Elmira, N. Y, the Germans have formed a relief society.

The Freemasons of Cleveland, Ohio, have raised the sum of $5,000, which has been transmitted to Berlin, and a second installment will be fowarded in a few days.

The German laborers at Honesdale and Sedgeville, Penn., have collected the sum of $82 50.

At Johnstown, Penn., the Germans have collected within a few days the sum of $800. The various German patriotic associations throughout the country have been requested to report at regular intervals to the general agency in this City. The Secretary, Dr. VAN HOLST, has been authorized by the Executive Committee to prepare a draft of the address to the people of Germany and the German Army, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting at Liederkranz Hall on Tuesday.

An adress to the Germans in the United States, prepared by Dr. VON HOLST, has been adopted and will be published in the German papers throughout the country, calling upon them for renewed and continued efforts in the cause in which they are now engaged. The German losses in killed and wounded are estimated at 80,000. It is suggested that the numerous German country population has not yet been drawn into the general movement to raise means of relief for the wounded and others suffering from the effects of the war, and measures are suggested that this be done by the various organizations now in existence. The General Agency proposes, also, that the German clergymen, school-teachers and postmasters in the interior should be requested by the Secretaries of the various aid associations to cause subscriptions and collections to be taken up in their respective districts, not only while this war lasts, but as long as the sufferings from the effects of the same continue. The Secretaries are also requested to call upon each German newspaper to receive contributions in aid of the general fund.

In the Seventeenth Ward the collections have reached the sum of $839 64, the sum of $214 50 having been raised during the past week.

The German Medical War Committee.

This Committee, which has been formed to examine and confirm the surgeons which are sent from here to join the German Army, and to serve in the hospitals, report that since the last report, three surgeons have been sent to Germany, two of them at the expense of the General Aid Society. In all, about thirty surgeons have been sent from this City. The Committee had a conference with the Consul-General to ascertain whether, in view of the overwhelming defeat of the French Army, further surgeons would be required. The Consul-General replied in the affirmative, and urged the Committee to continue its efforts.

First Meeting of the French and Irish Republicans.

Last night a large meeting was held at No. 114 East Broadway, RICHARD WALTERS, Esq., in the chair. Several delegates from the French Republicans were present, and loudly cheered. Mr. MCGUINNESS, Mr. DEASE, Capt. KERWIN and Mr. FOLEY made very effective speeches, which were enthusiastically cheered. The French delegation also made a brief speech, stating that Ireland would be assisted to free itself by the French Republic. Mr. DEASE proposed the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the people of France have declared a Republic, and, whereas the French have always been the allies or friends of the Irish people, and, whereas, the Irish people are struggling for the establishment of an Irish Republic on the Irish soil, therefore,

Resolved, That to give the hearty support of the French Republic on the part of the Irish people of America is our duty, and we pledge ourselves to the support of the Republic with our money and our lives.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on next Friday night at same place.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Murder and Suicide in a Greene-street Bagnio—A Young Man on a Lark and the Result.

Yesterday afternoon a party of three young men from the United States Engineer Corps at Willet's Point, were visiting several bagnios and saloons in different parts of the City, and in the evening at a late hour, visited the house of BELLA HOUSTEDT, at No. 161 Greene-street. They were then in the condition they call jolly, but deny that any of them were quarrelsome or unruly. After they had been in the house a short time, one of them, named WM. MARSH, proposed marriage to BELLA, and when she refused he drew a small Sharpe's repeater, and, standing only a few feet from her, deliberately fired, the bullet passing into her stomach, inflicting a fatal wound. As she fell he raised the muzzle of the pistol to his own forehead, and he, too, fell to the floor bleeding and senseless from a probably mortal wound.

The utmost confusion was a natural sequence of the tragedy, and the Police who immediately arrived at the scene, had the utmost difficulty in restoring order and ascertaining precisely what had occurred. They soon, however, had full knowledge of the affair, and a neighboring surgeon being summoned to the woman, who was left in her house, the man was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeons FRELIGH and WATERMAN, who failed to find the ball, and were of opinion that the wound was fatal. At a late hour last night both parties were still alive, but no hopes of the recovery of either was entertained. It appears that MARSH, who is a native of England, was employed as a messenger for the Engineer Corps at Willet's Point, and had known the woman he shot for about six months.

Suicide in a Station-House Cell.

WILLIAM GERIG, a German tailor, thirty-seven years of age, living at No. 335 West Forty-fourth-street, was arrested, last evening about 8 o'clock, in the Twenty-second Precinct, for assault and stabbing CARL WEIGAND, of No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street, in the left shoulder, inflicting, however, only a slight wound. He was locked up in a cell, and Doorman MALONEY, upon visiting him at 9¼ o'clock P. M., found him hanging to the grating over the cell door by his handkerchief, which he had tied around his neck. He was immediately cut down, and Police-Surgeon RABORG, who was instantly summoned, used a galvanic battery and every other possible means to resuscitate him, but without avail, as he was doubtless dead when cut down. The body remains at the Forty-seventh-street Station, where an inquest will be held this morning by Coroner SCHIRMER.

A Family Hotel Projected—The Contemplated Edifice in Broadway.

A large apartment hotel, to be planned especially for the use of families, is soon to be commenced on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh-street in this City. It will extend through to Fifth-avenue. Mr. PARAN STEVENS is the builder, and he expects to have the contemplated establishment ready for occupancy during next Summer. It will exceed in size and elegance anything of the kind yet erected in this country. The suites of rooms are to be rented at prices varying from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. It is estimated that the cost of the edifice will be about $700,000. The main front, on Twenty-seventh-street, will extend 254 feet along that thoroughfare, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue. The style of the building is to be modern French Gothic, with a Mansard roof, which will comprehend a pavilion or projecting section in the centre, and one on each side. At either end of the Broadway front there will also be a spacious pavilion. The materials used are to be, for the first story, light Nova Scotia stone, and for the seven remaining stories, Philadelphia brick with stone trimmings. The interior woodwork will be of black-walnut. An elevator for the inmates and hoistways for provisions and coal are to be provided. Attached to the main entrance hall will be a parlor for visitors, to be used until the presence or absence of those they call upon be ascertained by the janitor, who will be always in attendance. The stairways leading from the entrance hall will be made of black-walnut. Each suite of apartments will open upon one of the entries, and be entirely independent of all others. It will contain every convenience for a family, including a bath-room and closets, together with a kitchen, dining-room, parlor and several bedrooms. The kitchen will be about 14 feet square; the bedrooms from 8 by 12 feet to 16 by 16; the parlors 20 by 24 feet; the dining-rooms from 15 to 22 feet square. Tanks will be constructed on the top of the building for a supply of water to the residents and for the extinguishment of fires. The upper floor will be occupied by single rooms, for the use of such persons as may desire to hire them, but will contain no artists' studios. Mr. R. M. HUNT is to be the architect of this new edifice.

The Brooklyn Board of Health.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber, Alderman BERGEN in the chair. The subject under consideration was the chemical factory of JACOB ELIAS, at the corner of Dupont-street and Oakland-avenue, the gases arising from which are alleged to be detrimental to public health.

HENRY KEATING testified that the gases which escape from the factory produce pain in the throat, inflame the eyes, discolor the surrounding buildings, and destroy vegetation; and so strong is their odor that when the atmosphere is heavy it can be smelled half a mile away. In hot weather the people living in the neighborhood have to close their doors and windows, in consequence of its prevalence. Several other citizens testified to the same state of facts. Dr. WILLIAM P. MORRISSY expressed it as his opinion as an expert, that the gas was detrimental to health. He asserted that there were even now patients under his charge suffering from diseases superinduced by them.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next, at 10 o'clock, at which time a decision as to the alleged nuisance will be made.

Admiral Farragut's Will.

The last will and testament of the late Admiral FARRAGUT has been offered to Surrogate HUTCHINGS for probate. His estate in this City consists of real property, valued at $200,000, all of which he devises to his wife and son. His war trophies are bequeathed to his son.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Loss of the British Iron-Clad Captain, with All on Board.

Two Hundred Lives at One Fell Swoop.

Description of the Vessel—The Controversies which She has Provoked—Sketch of Capt. Coles.

LONDON, Sept. 9—6 P. M.—The report of the loss of the English iron-plated steamer *Captain*, which was circulated late this afternoon, is fully confirmed at Lloyds. The disaster occurred off Finisterre, France. All on board, 500 in number, perished.

Capt. COWPER COLES, Lord NORTHBROOK, and a son of Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, were among the lost.

Further Particulars of the Loss—The Admiralty Telegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—I am enabled to send you the Admiralty telegram just received from Admiral Sir ANDREW MILLAN, on board Her Majesty's ship the *Lord Warden*, off Cape Finisterer, in Galicia. The dispatch is dated the 7th of September, comes by way of Lisbon, and is as follows:

To the Lords of the Admiralty:

I very much regret to have to send you the painful intelligence that Her Majesty's ship *Captain* must have foundered during the night close to this ship. At 2 o'clock this morning a sudden gale came up from the south-east, with a very heavy sea. At day-break this morning the Captain was missing. This afternoon we found one of her boats adrift and several of her spars floating. I fear that all on board have miserably perished—in number, 500 souls. The *Inconstant* will sail this afternoon with a full report. Further intelligence will be communicated when received.

ALEXANDER MILAN.

Dimensions and Armament of the Vessel—The Fatal Defects.

One of the largest and most powerfully armed ships of the British Navy has just gone down with all her complement of 500 men. Apart from any other explanation, we are entitled to suppose that the *Captain* has sunk off Finisterre because of certain defects in her construction, which competent judges pronounced fatal—defects which have lately formed the subject of an acrimonious newspaper controversy between her builders, LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead, and the Chief Constructor of the British Navy, E. J. REED. Capt. COLES, the designer of this and of the other British war-ships constructed on the turret principle, has gone down along with the latest and most unfortunate evidence of his skill.

The history of the *Captain* is briefly this: In April, 1866, "the Admiralty decided to give Capt. COLES the opportunity of reducing to practice his own views of what a sea-going turret cruiser should be." The conditions under which she was to be designed and built were these:

That provision should be made for the efficient protection of the vital parts of the ship from heavy shot.

For the health and comfort of a crew sufficient in number, not only to work the guns, but to work the ship with ease, and to keep her in the order required for an efficient ship-of-war.

That she should have sufficient speed, and that she should possess the sea-going qualities of a good cruiser."

The result was a vessel, regarding whom, her builders furnish the following figures:

Tonnage	4,272
Displacement, tons	7,630
Area of midship section, feet	1,185
Nominal horse-power	900
Indicated horse-power	5,989
Speed, knots	14,239

She was fully plated, her armor being, on the important parts, eight inches thick.

She carried in her turrets four 25-ton guns, capable of throwing 600-pound shot. For bow and stern fire she carried single 7-inch guns forward and aft. She was heavily masted, in addition to her great engine power and her pair of screws, and it was claimed that while on her trial cruise she could tack "under sail on a circle round a supposed antagonist" as handily as one of the old style of wooden frigates. The same observer described her mode of attack as follows:

"She covers her battery of guns and clears her enemy's decks at the same time by the continuous fire from the breech-loaders of her small-arm men, who are snugly sheltered behind the hammock breastworks surrounding the upper deck above the turrets and in the tops. In every part of this treble-sided arrangement of men in the turrets, men on the upper deck as sail-trimmers, and men on the upper deck and in the tops as small-arm men, there is no confusion."

Yet with all the favorable reports of friendly critics, the *Captain* was pronounced a failure by the chief practical authority of the British Navy. The most conclusive facts against her were that she had been made 800 to 900 tons too heavy, and that thus she floated two feet deeper than was intended. The Messrs. LAIRD did not attempt to deny the miscalculation of weight—gross as it must appear to any one conversant with naval architecture—but attempted to shield themselves under the actual results she had achieved in point of speed and manœuvring. They adduced the testimony of an Admiral to the following effect:

"The *Captain* is a most formidable ship, and could, I believe, by her superior armament, destroy all the broadside ships of this squadron in detail. * * * She is very easy in a seaway, and can use her guns in any sea in which an action is likely to be fought. * * * She can be cleared for action in five minutes. * * * The arrangements for battle are very good. * * * There is much comfort and accommodation on board; officers and ship's company are well berthed."

Mr. REED brings the report of another Admiral in rebuttal, and, in view of the *Captain's* actual fate, it reads very much like a prophecy:

"The weak point in the *Captain* seems to be the absence of direct fore and aft fire, particularly ahead....A vessel armed as the *Captain* cannot advance end-on in line abreast with other ships, and fire shot in advance without danger of collision....The lowness of freeboard exposes her to plunging fire through the decks, at the base of the turrets, from ahead, astern, diagonally and abeam. The machinery of the turrets is thus, in my opinion, endangered. The masting is much overdone beyond the strength of her complement, (500,) and interferes very much with her steaming head to wind....The spare spars are preparations for a bonfire; studding sails and their gear a great encumbrance and unnecessary. The wreck of such large masts falling might be fatal, by stopping the turrets or masking their fire. The mizzen-mast is a standing menace to the two screws, and should at once be removed. ....On a wind, under sail onyl, the ship can do little or nothing to windward....The hurricane deck and boats seem to me in much danger of destruction by fire in action."

Such has been the ominous controversy that has been waged over the ill-fated *Captain*, and it is to be feared that her loss will more than justify the severest reflections that have been cast upon her designer and builders. That every soul on board seems to have perished with her, is a melancholy commentary on the construction of such floating engines of havoc and slaughter that prove as fatal to their inmates as to the objects of their attack. During the war we had more than one instance of how certain death was to the crew of a sunk monitor, and with all her preposterous combination of the cruiser with the monitor, the *Captain* could scarcely fail to be equally infallible in the drowning of the men under her armor plated decks. We have supped so full of horrors during the last few weeks that 500 men seems but a slender tale of slaughter; but a peaceful tragedy like this has in it something more terrible than the ravages of actual war. And more especially is this so when we read the accusation against her builders, penned a fortnight ago: "The ship's capabilities are impaired by this miscalculation; her stability is compromised, and her guns brought so near the water that it was found desirable, the first time she went down the channel, to turn her turrets in a particular position, in order to enable the gunners to load without being deluged by the sea."

Capt. Cowper Phipps Coles.

Among those who went down with the ill fated steamer *Captain* was Capt. COWPER PHIPPS COLES, of the Royal Navy. He was the son of Rev. JOHN COLES, and was born at Ditchan Park, County of Hants, in 1819. He entered the navy in 1831, and rose rapidly in the service, displaying on various occasions a coolness and daring which surprised his superiors in years and experience. He also showed signal ability as an officer at various stations, and took an active part on board the *Agamemnon* in the assault on Sebastopol, in October, 1854. His conduct on that occasion was highly praised in the dispatches of Admiral Sir E. LYONS. He displayed equal zeal and ability in the subsequent operations at Kertch and in the Azof. A plan devised by him for the construction of shot-proof rafts, guns and mortars was subject to an examination by a board appointed by the Commander-in-Chief in 1855, and their report was so favorable that he was ordered to England, that his knowledge might be of use at the dockyards of Portsmouth. The idea of protecting guns by shields was originated by him in 1855, and improved upon in 1859. In 1862 he adopted the turret system in the *Royal Sovereign* and other vessels in the British Navy. His plans have been very extensively adopted in iron-clad vessels, and further improvements in naval engineering might well have been expected of him, if his career had not been cut short by this terrible disaster.

FISH IN THE PARK.

Proposition to Establish Fish-Breeding in the Central Park Waters—Letter from Mr. Roosevelt.

The following communication has been addressed to the Commissioners of the Central Park, proposing the establishment of fish-breeding operations in the waters which add so much to the picturesque beauty of that place. The design is that there should be troughs for breeding the fish, aquaria for keeping them when small, and artificial ponds where the more delicate species could be raised, while the coarser varieties might be turned loose in the ordinary lakes:

Hon. Peter B. Sweeny, President of the Department of Public Parks in the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Fishery Commissioners of the State of New-York, I desire to communicate with your Board on a matter in which you can be of very great assistance to them in the performance of their duties, while you will at the same time gratify the public, add much to the beauties and attractions of the great pleasure-ground under your charge, the Central Park, and help in the development of an important national source of wealth. The Central Park contains within its limits two large lakes, several small ponds, a number of springs and streams, together with an almost unlimited supply of water from the Croton Aqueduct and other sources. Hitherto these ponds and lakes have been valueless for the instruction or benefit of the citizens, except by the beauty they lend to the landscape and their use as skating ponds during the few cold days of Winter when they are frozen over. The purpose of the Fish Commission is to utilize these waters, make them productive, if possible, and through them interest the public in that new, practical and valuable science, fish culture; to convert them at once into schools of instruction as well as sources of much additional enjoyment, and perhaps even of some actual profit. I desire to suggest to you the propriety of establishing aquaria and fish-breeding troughs and works in connection with the ponds and springs in the Park. Not having examined the waters critically, an operation which will come in more regular order after your approval of the general scheme, I cannot state positively to what extent fish culture could be carried, but I am well aware that for ordinary purposes nothing more is required than what the Park offers. The breeding of trout, salmon, salmon-trout, whitefish, and similar varieties, would be mainly a matter of public amusement, and to familiarize the people with a process which is now looked upon as rather theoretical than practical, and which is appreciated and comprehended by but very few. The operation, however, could not fail to be exceedingly interesting, more so than most features of a zoölogical garden, for by a simple arrangement the process could be made visible to all in its every stage, from the laying of the egg to its conversion into the mature fish. The eggs here fecundated and the young thus produced, could, if they should become superabundant, be distributed throughout the State to those anxious to stock depopulated waters, as is done in the large French national establishment at Huningue. In the ponds where the water is still and grows warm in Summer, and which are consequently not adapted to trout, perch, black bass and other coarser species of fish could be raised in an abundance that would doubtless fully stock them, so as to make them in several ways more attractive than at present. Through their use some important ichthyological questions could be settled, and the attempt of importing foreign fish made. Acclimatization as applied to fish culture is yet an almost unexplored field of scientific research. We import plants, vegetables, trees and domestic animals from all parts of the world, and find great profit in so doing. Some of our most valuable cereals have come from the East. Sorghum is one of the latest additions to our vegetable wealth, and many of our most beautiful flowers have been obtained from Japan and China within a few years. The crossing of our horses and cattle with foreign breeds has been found to improve them greatly, and the leading European strains are as well known here as there; while the improvement of plants, under change of climate and domestication, has been in certain cases remarkable. By analogy of reasoning there seems no impediment to our having, in the rivers and lakes of America, the best varieties of fish that exist anywhere throughout the world. Certain kinds of creatures seem to attain fuller development in certain districts, but having attained it they keep their distinguishing attributes under all circumstances afterward. The trout of Maine often grow to a weight of ten or twelve pounds, whereas those of most of our streams will not number as many ounces. The carp of Europe is famous as an epicurean luxury, whereas our carp is scarcely worth eating, both from deficiency in size and flavor. No place is so admirably adapted to settling questions such as are raised by these suggestions, as would be a proper fish-breeding establishment in the Central Park, while it would at the same time gratify the public curiosity at a mere trifling expense. I will not go into any extended consideration of the subject, or follow it up in detail, but merely present the most prominent point, that, as a matter of increased attractiveness in connection with the zoological garden which is being slowly formed, it would be well worth a trial. As one of the Commissioners of Fisheries and living in the City of New-York, I will be happy to give the establishment and its operations personal supervision, so far as your Board shall think desirable, and I shall be most happy to lend all the assistance in my power.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Comm'r of Fisheries of the State of New-York.

A Card from the Proprietors of the Hoffman House.

To the Public:

It is utterly untrue that I have received one dollar or one penny of Mr. COLAH'S money which has not been deposited in his name, or secured to his credit. Every mill of the same is and has been at all times subject to the order of the Court. No human being can say that I have ever wronged any one out of a single cent. Mr. MITCHELL, my partner, is absent from the City, and has been all Summer, which is a sufficient answer so far as the charges affect him.

C. H. READ.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1870.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: I wish to say, in regard to a report published in your paper this morning, that I have never for a moment harbored the idea that Messrs. MITCHELL & READ had done anything wrong in regard to the money of Mr. COLAH, and never whispered or breathed a suspicion of the kind to any human being.

It is reported as if I said that I had evidence against them. What I did say, and all I said, was that I knew the proprietors of the Hoffman House, and had always known them to be gentlemen, and I could not believe anything against them. This was to the party who first spoke to me on the subject; and I simply repeat now what I said then. R. B. COLEMAN,

COLEMAN HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1870.

FALL OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

The incidents that attended the final descent from the French throne of NAPOLEON I are endowed with fresh interest at the moment of the downfall of his nephew. It is fair to remember, in estimating the comparative difficulties by which the two men were surrounded, that NAPOLEON III. ascended the throne at about the same age at which NAPOLEON I. was finally overthrown, and that the reign of the former as Emperor was about double in years that of the latter. NAPOLEON III. wielded the sceptre about as long as his predecessor, LOUIS PHILIPPE—that is to say, a few months short of eighteen years. So far as credit is due for maintaining control during a long period, over an exceptionally turbulent and excitable people, NAPOLEON III. deserves a large share of it. Unlike his uncle, who abdicated, he was dethroned in his absence by the act of the people. Paris never turned upon him while present; and although his imputed saying that he will return thither, "not to give a reckoning but to exact one," may be the utterance of resentful despair. We must not forget that from 1852 he was only in Paris as a reigning sovereign.

NAPOLEON I. thoroughly expected to have won the battle of Waterloo. His exulting exclamation on seeing the English Army, on the morning of the 18th of June, drawn up on the heights opposite the eminence of La Belle Alliance, "At last, then, I have these English in my grasp," entirely represented his anticipations of triumph. Of his subsequent observations on the subject, those made to O'MEARA, at St. Helena, are among the clearest and most decisive:

"I told him," said O'MEARA, "that Lord WELLINGTON had determined never to quit the field of battle *alive*."

"He could not leave it," replied NAPOLEON; "he could not retreat. He would have been destroyed, with his whole army. He said so himself to that cavalry officer who was wounded. If GROUCHY had come up at that time instead of the Prussians, not a man would have escaped."

O'MEARA asked him if he had not believed for a long time that the Prussians who advanced on his right were GROUCHY'S division. He replied:

"To be sure I did; and I can even now scarcely account for the reason why it was not GROUCHY'S division instead of them."

O'MEARA then asked him what he supposed would have been the event if *neither Grouchy* nor the Prussians had come up that day—if it would not have been a drawn battle—whether both armies would not have kept their ground? "No," was his reply, "the English Army would have been destroyed. It was defeated before midday. I should have gained everything. I had gained everything. I beat the Prussians, but accident, or more likely *destiny*, decided that Lord WELLINGTON should gain it, and he did so. He was fortunate—accident and destiny favored him. I could scarcely have believed he would have given me battle, because, *if he had retreated, as he ought to have done*, to Antwerp, I must have been overwhelmed by armies of three or four hundred thousand men coming against me whom I could not possibly have resisted. Besides, if they intended to give battle, it was the greatest *coglioneria* in the world to separate the Prussian and English armies; they ought to have been united, and I cannot conceive the reason of their separation. It was also *coglioneria* in him to hazard a battle in a place where, if defeated, all must have been lost, for he could not retreat. He would have been altogether destroyed. He suffered himself to be suprised by me. He ought to have had all his army encamped from the beginning of June, as he must have known that I intended to attack him; he might have lost everything by it; it was a great fault on his part; but he has been fortunate, and everything he did will meet with applause. My intentions were to destroy the English army. This I knew would produce an immediate change of Ministry. The indignation against the Ministry for having caused the loss of 40,000 of the flower of the English army, of the sons of first families and others who would have perished there, would have excited such a popular commotion that they would have been turned out. The people would have said: What is it to us who is on the throne of France, LOUIS or NAPOLEON? * * * The English would have made peace. * * * The Saxons, Bavarians, Belgians, Würtembergers and others would have joined me. The Russians would have made peace. I should have been quietly seated on the throne."

The effect of the loss of Waterloo on NAPOLEON was almost maddening. He raved in alternate paroxysms of grief and anger, although he did not, as, according to CAULINCOURT, he tried to do after his abdication in 1814, attempt to commit suicide by taking poison at Fontainebleau. He returned after Waterloo, as is known, immediately to the Elysée. "He endeavored," says CAULINCOURT, "to give vent to the emotions of his heart, but his oppressed respiration permitted him to articulate only broken sentences." "The army," he said, "has performed prodigies of valor....inconceivable efforts..... What troops! NEY behaved like a madman..... He caused my cavalry to be cut to pieces....All has been sacrificed....I am ill and exhausted.... I must lie down for an hour or two....My head burns....I must take a bath." After his bath, "It is grievous," he continued, "to think that we should have been overcome after so many heroic efforts. My most brilliant victories do not shed more glory on the French Army than the defeat of Mont St. Jean....Our troops have not been beaten; they have been sacrificed—*massacred by overwhelming numbers* ....My guards suffered themselves to be cut to pieces without asking for quarter....I wished to have died with them, but they exclaimed, 'Withdraw, withdraw, you see that death is resolved to spare your Majesty;' and, opening their ranks, my old grenadiers screened me from the carnage, forming around me a rampart of their bodies....My brave, my admirable guard has been destroyed....and I have not perished with them."

"I had," resumed the Emperor, "conceived a bold manœuvre with the view of preventing the junction of the two hostile armies. I had combined my cavalry into a single corps of twenty thousand men, and ordered it to rush into the midst of the Prussian Cantonments. This bold attack, which was executed on the 14th with the rapidity of lightning, seems likely to decide the fate of the campaign. * * * But I was compelled to change my plan. Instead of making an unexpected attack, I found myself obliged to engage in a regular battle, having opposed to me two combined armies supported by immense reserves. The enemy's forces quadrupled the number of ours. I had calculated all the disadvantages of a regular battle. The infamous desertion of BOURMONT forced me to change all my arrangements."

The original abdication at Fontainebleau, before the departure for Elba, was couched in these words:

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor NAPOLEON was the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace, the Emperor NAPOLEON, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France and life itself for the good of the country; but without prejudice to the rights of his son, to those of the Empress as Regent, and to the maintenance of the laws of the Empire.

"Given at our Palace of Fontainebleau, the 4th day of April, 1814."

On the 6th of April this was altered so as to read as follows:

"The allied sovereigns having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the restoration of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself *and his heirs* the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France."

This abdication, of course, was not final—the last and conclusive act having been made in favor of his son June 22, 1815. The latter, NAPOLEON II., born in 1811, died July 22, 1832, at the Palace of Schoenbrum. It was after the first abdication, and immediately following the escape from Elba, that the *Moniteur*, then the organ of LOUIS XVIII., thus recorded the progress of the returning Emperor from day to day:

"The Anthropophagist has Escaped."

"The Corsican Ogre has Landed."

"The Tiger is Coming."

"The Monster has Slept at Grenoble."

"The Tyrant has Arrived at Lyons."

"The Usurper has been Seen in the Environs of Paris."

"BONAPARTE Advances Toward, but Will Never Enter, the Capital."

"NAPOLEON Will be Under Our Ramparts To-Morrow."

"His Imperial Majesty Entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March in the Midst of His Faithful Subjects."

Some of NAPOLEON'S explanatory and exculpatory utterances while in exile, have a special value for Americans, and it is interesting at this time to read them. Take for example the following to LAS CASES in St. Helena:

"See in the United States how, without any effort, everything prospers, how happy and peaceful everything is there; it is in reality the public will and interests which govern there. Put the same Government at war with the will, the interests of all, and you will immediately see what confusion and what increase of armies would ensue. Arrived at power, they would have had me a Washington; the words cost nothing, and surely those who said them with such facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things. If I had been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise.... For me, I could be nothing but a *crowned Washington*. It was not possible in a congress of Kings, in the midst of Kings conquered or mastered, for me to be otherwise."

And again, to MONTHOLON: "If I had not conquered at Austerlitz, I should have had all Prussia on me. If I had not been victorious at Jena, Austria and Spain would have attacked me in the rear. If I had not triumphed at Wagram—which, by the bye, was not so decisive a victory—I had had to fear that Russia would abandon me, that Prussia would rise against me; and, in the meantime, the English were already before Antwerp.

I saw that the destinies of France depended upon me alone. The circumstances in which the country was placed were extraordinary and entirely new. It would be vain to seek a parallel to them. The stability of the edifice of which I was the keystone but depended upon each of my battles. Had I been conquered at Marengo, France would have encountered all the disasters of 1814 and 1815, without those prodigies of glory which succeeded, and which will be immortal. At Austerlitz, at Jena, at Wagram and at Eylau, it was the same. The vulgar failed not to blame my ambition as the cause of these wars, but they were not of my choosing. They were caused by the nature and force of events. They arose out of that conflict of the past and the future, that permanent coalition of our enemies, which compelled us to subdue under pain of being subdued."

The prescience of the following in the advice to his son, dictated to MONTHOLON, is remarkable:

"The whole mass of the people, and the whole army, up to the grade of Captain, were on my side. I was not deceived in feeling this confidence. They owe me much. I was their true representative. My dictatorship was indispensable. The proof of this is that they always offered me more power than I desired. In the present day there is nothing possible in France but what is necessary. It will not be the same with my son. His power will be disputed. *He must anticipate every desire for liberty.*"

Words cost nothing, as NAPOLEON truly said, and the world will soon, no doubt, be favored with the explanations and aphorisms of his defeated successor. That he will leave to his son, in place of the crown he was powerless to keep, a legacy of wise counsel, is probable; but whether that son will ever have better opportunities to apply it to government than had his cousin, NAPOLEON II., time only can determine.

Recruits for the United States Army.

We have received the following:

The letter which appeared in the issue of the New-York TIMES, of date of Sept. 7, 1870, addressed "To any Commissioned Officer of the Army," under the caption of, "A Boy Kidnapped by United States Recruiting Officers—His Illtreatment and Final Death," which letter purports to have been written by an "*Episcopalian clergyman, rector of a church in the suburbs, who vouches for the correctness of the statement contained in it*," demands that it shall be answered at once by a full statement of the facts, and that the Episcopalian clergyman shall be held responsible, and, if necessary, punished, for the falsehoods he has uttered, by the Bishop of the diocese in which he serves, or by other authority, for daring to asperse the character of a body of honorable gentlemen without cause.

The letter evidently refers to a man by the name of WM. J. DUTHIE, whose enlistment papers on file at Governor's Island, show that he voluntarily enlisted at the rendezvous at No. 9 Broadway, Brooklyn, Eastern District, on the 25th day of May, 1870, and that he made written attestation at the time of his enlistment that he was twenty-one years and eight months of age, which oath, an act of Congress makes conclusive as to his age, and no authority can release him from his contract to serve the United States, except the Secretary of War.

A short time after DUTHIE enlisted, his father called upon the commanding officer at Governor's Island, and requested the discharge of his son. He was kindly and courteously treated, and informed that his son could only be discharged by order of the Secretary of War, but that his son would not be sent away with a detachment of recruits until the result of his application to the Secretary of War should be received. Mr. DUTHIE left satisfied with his visit. Upon the receipt of the application of DUTHIE'S father by the Secretary of War, the commandant at Governor's Island was directed to have a thorough medical examination made as to DUTHIE'S age and other physical qualifications as a soldier, which examination was made by the chief medical officer at the depot, and the opinion of that officer was, that DUTHIE "was perhaps a few months less than twenty-one years of age, though he swore in his enlistment papers that he was twenty-one years and eight months, but that he was competent to perform the duties of a soldier."

An advertisement inquiring as to DUTHIE'S whereabouts appeared in the papers, of which he was fully aware, and he declined to respond to it when shown to him. This advertisement was sent to the War Department with the result of the medical examination called for, with the remark of the commandant: "PRIVATE DUTHIE made no complaint or remonstrance on his examination at the depot. The advertisement hereunto annexed appeared about three weeks in the New-York papers, and was noticed by several officers. I am informed that DUTHIE was aware of this advertisement, but it seems he never informed his relatives of his whereabouts until lately."

Pending the result of DUTHIE'S application for discharge, his mother visited Governor's Island, where she was treated with courtesy, kindness and gentleness, such as her appearance and manners demanded, and she left and expressed herself grateful for the kindness extended to her. On the 19th of August, 1870, DUTHIE was discharged, by order of the Secretary of War. Here his military career ends. At the time of his discharge he was in perfect health. About a week or so after his discharge, it was understood that he died.

In reply to certain allegations contained in the letter, as to kidnapping, ill-treatment, &c., I would state that DUTHIE voluntarily enlisted in the service of the United States, of his own accord, without solicitation, and without compulsion; and if he was not twenty-one years of age, he committed perjury when he swore that he was twenty-one years and eight months; for which he could have been indicted in a civil court, tried and punished. DUTHIE told an officer now on duty at Governor's Island, that he enlisted in the army without the consent and knowledge of his parents, because he became involved with a woman, and did not wish his parents to know where he was.

The allegation that his money was taken away from him after enlistment, is entirely false. The citizen clothes of a recruit, after enlistment, are not allowed to be worn, but he is permitted to send them home by express, or to sell them to one of three bidders, for what they bring. The uniform in which a recruit is dressed is new, clean and comfortable, never worn before. Every facility is offered the recruit to write to his friends, and he is permitted the free use of the library and reading-room, when not on duty. The allegation that the treatment of this man at Governor's Island caused his death, "that he was murdered by inches," &c., is as false as it is brutal; and the name of the Episcopalian clergyman is demanded from the community in which he resides, in order that his true character may be exposed, and that he may no longer dishonor the sanctity of the cloth which he wears, or impose upon the people with whom he is thrown in contact.

The man DUTHIE was never a prisoner at Governor's Island. His quarters were as clean and comfortable as they can possibly be made, and he was allowed every liberty consistent with his position as a soldier. No hardships were required of him. The police duty required of recruits is very light, and cannot hurt a child. The climate is unusually healthy, and the food plentiful, wholesome and cleanly.

In answer to the third question, why DUTHIE was not treated as a gentleman's son, it is replied, that no distinction is permitted by the rules and regulations of the Government of the Army of the United States, in their treatment of enlisted men, on account of their birth, except so far as their good conduct may warrant. In the latter case, where a soldier shows himself a good man, intelligent, sober and reliable, there is no person more prompt to appreciate and foster such points of character, and who will more immediately reward them, than the officer who commands them.

In regard to new recruits being left to the tender mercy of Sergeants and Corporals, and no restraint being placed over the vulgar tyranny of men, it is answered that such treatment has no existence, except in the mind of the Episcopalian clergyman. Recruits are treated kindly, gently, firmly and consistently, and no tyranny or cruelty is permitted in any case. A non-commissioned officer who would dare to cruelly treat a recruit would lose his position at once and be severely punished.

It is hoped that the above will increase the "civic intelligence" of the writer of the false letter, so as to enable him to comprehend that "truth is stronger than fiction," and that it may expand his morality so that hereafter he may not transgress the ninth commandment, which says "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

A COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

LAKE AND SHORE

An Elysium on Earth—City People Everywhere—A Fancy Ungratified—A Suggestion.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WHITE LAKE, Sullivan Co., N. Y., SUNDAY, Aug. 28, 1870.

It is a long leap from the Adirondacks to this spot, yet the change is not so great as it would at first appear. This charming sheet of water, called by the Indians "Kanawanda," is 1,700 feet above the sea level, so that the climate is very similar to that of the Adirondack region. The great Alleghany range that sweeps up from the south, sinks from its lofty elevation to the lesser Shawangunk and Delaware mountains, and adjoining high rolling land, rising again into the Catskills, that in turn become depressed as they approach the Mohawk valley. As if indignant at being thus kept down, this extended range breaks forth in one great effort into the Adirondacks, and then subsides forever on the shores of the St. Lawrence. For miles and miles this elevated range here rolls away in billowy swells. You see no mountains around you. The road climbs over these, and from the summit of each ridge you look off as you would from the top of a billow at sea, and see only successive ridges flowing away till they are lost in the distant horizon. It is a high, cold region, and immense tracts of virgin forests still cover it. It is cold and dreary in Winter, so that, though the land is good and cheap, emigration passes it by, except as now and then a sturdy Scotchman settles down upon it. Cultivated farms, with dwelling and outhouses on them, are sometimes sold for $10 or $15 an acre.

CITY PEOPLE.

It is curious to see into what out-of-the-way places the residents of our cities drop to pass a part of the Summer. We expect to hear from them at well-known public resorts, but how they found out such retired nooks as this seems incomprehensible. After traveling on the Erie Road nearly as far as from New-York to Albany, you then take a stage at Cochecton and climb the hills for four tedious hours, and are finally dropped on the shores of this beautiful lake. Yet I found here three large boarding-houses filled with people from New-York and Brooklyn, and even Philadelphia. Perhaps one asks what is the attraction. First, the air. A fainting invalid never drew in a purer, more invigorating air than sweeps over these hills. And then there is fishing and hunting, while excellent board is obtained for $10 a week. There is no fashion show, but each dresses and acts as he likes. Besides, the region bordering this lake is as wild as the Adirondacks. A single tract of fourteen thousand acres comes almost up to the shores of the lake—itself filled with lakelets on which there is not a hand's breadth of cultivation nor a boat launched, unless carried through the woods. The whole fourteen thousand acres is an untrodden wilderness. Through this, bear, deer and catamounts roam. A deer can be taken at almost any time, while during the short time I have been here five bears have been encountered within four or five miles of the hotel. As one stands on an elevation and looks over this vast forest, he feels how little, after all, the inhabitants of our cities know of the great State of New-York.

A FANCY UNGRATIFIED.

ROBERT G. WALKER took a great fancy to this wild tract, and purchased a three-fourths' interest in it for some $40,000—intending to found a Germany colony in it—or rather transfer a whole German town here. While in Europe he had entered into a sort of agreement with a burgomaster of a certain German town to find such a tract of country, when the entire population designed to emigrate and found a settlement. On the outskirts of this vast solitude lies "Lake Superior," as it is named from its size. It is entirely hemmed in with woods—not a cultivated field sloping to its shores,—yet here amid the primeval hemlocks he had selected a site for his own house, where he could live like a Prince in one of the old German Duchies. But the pecuniary embarrassments that overtook him, and his subsequent death, broke up all his plans, and here this unbroken wilderness stretches along the edge of Sullivan County, waiting some enterprising hand and large capitalist to develop it into something valuable. Most of the pine timber has been cut off, and the hemlock hardly pays for the hauling, and so these monarchs of the forest are felled for their bark; you see the massive trees lying white and stripped in every direction, left to rot in the storms and sun. It is melancholy to behold such wastefulness. But the taxes are heavy and one cannot afford to see so much capital lie dead, and so the forest is turned to any account that will bring in some return. There are wild cranberry beds around some of these secluded lakes on which the right sort of a man could make his fortune.

A SUGGESTION.

But there is one use to which such a tract could be put that I never thought of until it was suggested to me by one of the most distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, as we were jolting along a rough wood road the other day on a "buck-board." It would be just the spot for an inebriate asylum. It never seemed to occur to the founders of the one at Binghamton that the place they had chosen was a most unsuitable one. Men wishing to reform are admitted there, and placed under no restrictions. They are free to go out and come in as they choose, obedience to the rules of the institution being left to their own sense of honor. This, doubtless, is right; but why should that sense of honor be so sorely tried by the neighborhood of a city with its numberless drinking saloons and the continual presence of their former enemy assailing them with the old appetite?

The evils of such a location are too obvious to require comment. Besides, the victim of strong drink requires a bracing atmosphere and an active, vigorous life to compensate for the absence of artificial stimulants. These he does not find in your low bottom lands, nor in the athletic exercises of the gymnasium. Besides, these indoor sports soon pall on the inmates; they feel the want of some other stimulus, good or bad. Now, instead of the artificial life furnished in such an institution as that at Binghamton, why not give a more natural one?

Thousands of acres could be bought here for less than what a few lots would cost in the neighborhoods of a city, while the necessary buildings could be put up at a mere nominal price where lumber is so plenty and cheap. You then in the first place have your institution located on high ground, in a clear, healthy, bracing atmosphere, and own the country for miles around, and hence can control its social life. In the second place you furnish to the diseased, enervated, yet struggling victims of intemperance a life of activity, in which they take an interest that not only strengthens and builds up their shattered constitutions, but makes them forget their appetite. They take exercise as a pastime, not as a duty, while not a rum shop will be within five miles of the place. They get the daily papers, they have the gymnasium, all the indoor amusements, for cold and stormy weather, while most of the time they can fish, hunt, and roam the woods at their leisure. There are numberless lakes and streams teeming with fish, on which many would forget the past in the excitement of the present. Woods filled with game—today the woodcock and pheasant, to-morrow the hounds and deer would make time pass pleasant, while the frame would become robust and vigorous. The Winter months would furnish the same variety of amusements. In short, there would be all the facilities and advantages and amusements of a fancy institution near a city with ten thousand more and better, and of a character to give tone to a weakened body. It is passing strange that in making such a noble experiment as we in this State have been making, the first hygienic principles should be ignored so sadly, and so little attention paid to the moral effect of surroundings and employments. This is not said in disparagement of the Binghamton institution. It is an excellent one, and deserving all the aid it needs, but its founders seemed to forget three great facts: First, the enfeebled frame of the reformed inebriate needs the pure, bracing atmosphere of our mountain regions; second, he needs exercise that he takes such an interest in that he forgets he is taking it, and finds himself unconsciously restored to his former vigorous manhood. In the third place, removal from the proximity of his old enemy so that he is not continually reminded of him. If all this can be done with really less solitude, a vital point is gained, and it can be, and within a day's ride of New-York. But I cannot go over all the advantages of locating such an institution in a region like this—so beautiful in its views, so accessible, yet so retired, so healthful, and offering so many modes of occupying the time which often hangs so weary on the sufferer. One need to be on the ground to appreciate them. The whole subject has impressed me so much that I forget the sport that men come here to enjoy.

WAR NOTES.

A War Correspondent's Experience—"Asamat-Batuk" on the State of France.

Following is a portion of the lecture delivered on Aug. 26 in St George's Hall, in London, by "Asamat-Batuk" on behalf of the poor families of Lorraine and Alsace, who are driven away from their homes, and dying from starvation on the high roads and in the woods of France. The speaker represented the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the seat of war for some weeks. In the course of his remarks he said: "It is already commonplace to say that the success of the Prussians has been the result of the mismanagement of the troops, and of the unprepared state in which the army entered upon the war. But I do not know whether you have in your mind a summary of the chief reasons of this unreadiness for war. A country, paying 600,000,000f. for its army, as France does, should have the right of expecting itself always prepared for war, but the money has been thrown away chiefly in the pay of the Generals and Marshals who spend their lives at the Court. The so-called Intendence, which, it seems, has been recently copied in England, has done absolutely nothing, except the officers drawing their salaries, and leading the army into the field without provisions, without ammunition, and even without carriages and horses to carry provisions and ammunition. The army itself, scattered all over France with a view to keep in subjection the revolutionary spirit of the large cities, was concentrated very slowly, and was divided into an endless number of corps, for no other practical purpose than to create as many Marshals and Generals as there were friends of Marshal LEBŒUF, or persons in favor at the Court. The Etat Major, a body whose chief duties ought to consist in the study, in time of peace, of strategical positions all over Europe, and of reconnoitering in time of war, were officers who did not know even the map of France, and who were neither able to make a proper reconnoitring, nor would have been sent to make one, as they were chiefly aristocrats and *fils debonnes maisons*, whom it would be a pity to expose to such dangerous duties. The Prussians send usually a couple of dozen of Uhlans, as they call their lancers, using their original Polish name, with three or four officers, and if one of them comes back safely with some useful information, they are quite satisfied, thinking the purchase is worth the expense. Thus they know everything about the French Army, while the French know nothing about them. Moreover, there is even an actual want of staf officers in France. Marshal NEIL intended to create in every regiment a post of an officer of the Etat Major, but this measure has met with the discontent of the whole army, as the line officers became jealous of the accomplished young men who through their knowledge would be at once elevated to a more prominent position according to the Marshal's plan, such an officer had to pass the infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments, so as to be fully versed in all the branches of the service, and, naturally enough, would on many occasions be the teacher or tutor even of the Colonel of the regiment himself. This did not suit the army, and a cry was raised against the measure, which was consequently abolished, and the army found itself without officers of the Etat Major at the moment when they were needed. *Besides this, whatever may be said concerning* NAPOLEON *having nourished for a long time the intention of going to war with Prussia, there can be no doubt whatever that Prussia had nourished the idea of going to war with France a still longer time*, and made all the preparations which NAPOLEON could not have made without having every one's suspicions excited against him, both at home and abroad, while King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK made all they liked without being noticed by any one. Not only the enormous Prussian Army has been formed armed and prepared for fighting, but the whole ground where the war was to take place has been studied by traveling Prussian officers for several years past; and a few months before the opening of the war a German officer is believed to have visited every corner of Vincennes and Metz in the assumed character of an old German beggar selling matches. The permanent military attaché at the Court of the Tuileries went wherever he chose, and was shown everything he wished to see, while the French attaché at Berlin was not allowed to see anything, and did not probably care to see anything.

A GERMAN PEOPLE IN FRANCE.

Further, the border population of the east of France is German. Therefore, the Prussian troops could gather all the information they wished from every child they met on the frontier; while the French were utterly unable to speak with the population on the German side of the frontier. France was covered and is covered with German spies, and a report says that already nineteen of them have been shot; while France has not a single spy in Germany. An offensive plan of campaign had been elaborated, and two points selected as bases of operation—Strasbourg and Metz. In those two places it was supposed that all the stores would be found, but when the army approached the frontier the fortresses contained nothing but empty sacks. When I arrived at the frontier in the last week in July I found there only one corps scattered over the whole distance from the Luxembourg frontier to the corner of the Palatinate, and even this corps was supplied with regular war rations only a couple of weeks later. There was printed an endless quantity of columns in the English papers concerning the mental, political, and other hesitation of the Emperor NAPOLEON to cross the frontier. But in reality there was no hesitation whatever. There was no troops to cross with, and nothing to eat besides what could be bought in the neighborhood for ready cash, of which there was then plenty. In the beginning of August, when the other corps had reached the frontier, the Emperor began to lose his patience with the Intendance, and we had already then some rumors of his discontent both with it and Marshal LEBŒUF. The plan of the campaign, which ought to have been completely changed as the time for an offensive movement was passed, remained still the same. The stores began to be much more quickly supplied to the two bases of operations, but they could no more serve so advantageously as they would have served formerly, for one-half of them were consumed almost at the moment they arrived, and the other half was subsequently cut away on various occasions by the enemy. The plan of invading the Rhenish provinces and the Palatinate having been calculated so as not to keep too great a force on the same spot, with a view both to take at once possession of a larger space, and of not having too great a number of men to provide for in what were anticipated to be devastated provinces, the three corps (the first of MCMAHON, the second of FROSSARD and the third of BAZAINE) had been scattered over a distance of 100 miles from Sierck to Strasbourg, with no other reserves than BOURBAKI'S Imperial Guards camped round Metz, and a few regiments which the Fourth Corps of LADMIRAULT might have dispatched in case of necessity from the valley of the Moselle, which it was appointed to protect. You know how easily the Prussians broke this thin line, and how they forced the French, prepared only for an offensive war, to pass to the defensive, with no serious plan formed, with the whole country thrown into a panic, and with one of its bases of operation, Strasbourg, cut away.

THE FIGHTING.

I need not dwell on the particular circumstances under which the first battles have been fought. The little that is known about them has already been printed. As to anything like a connected position of the whole campaign for the first month there is absolutely no material upon which it could be constructed yet. Properly speaking, I am of opinion that there was no campaign at all until about a week ago. There was only chaotic fighting, in which some 80,000 men on both sides lost their lives, and in consequence of which a considerable portion of the French territory has fallen into the hands of the Prussians. The campaign began when BAZAINE took the command of the army on the clearly expressed stipulation that he would take nordere from those above him. What will be the result of this campaign remains to be seen, but I think that if we have patience enough to await BAZAINE and MCMAHON, before we pronounce any judgment, the same amount of time for restoring things which has been allowed for spoiling them, we shall hear of results certainly not anticipated by those who are accustomed to read only the very partial judgments expressed by a certain portion of the English Press. The chief reason which leads me to this belief is not any particular admiration for the capacities of those Generals, although their talent is a very important point, but a deep conviction based upon data which I have myself collected on the spot. I know positively that the French Army is gaining strength every day, that the provision comes in with almost incredible rapidity, that the Prussians, the more they advance, have the greater difficulty in providing for themselves, and, finally, the panic which spread itself during the first days of ill-success has passed over in France. Of this panic, one who has not witnessed it can form no adequate conception. It was not confined only to the civil population of the invaded provinces, but extended throughout almost the whole of the army. So little expected the soldiers to be beaten at the opening of the campaign, that no human force could make them listen to the signal for retreat when reverse was at hand. So little did they expect to be short of ammunition that no human force could prevent them from expending their cartridges with the utmost lavishness. And the greater was their assurance of victory, the greater were they afterward dispirited when the overwhelming forces of the enemy proved that defeat was possible. The cries which were heard on the battle-field, from the dying, as well as from the flying soldiers, against the Generals, had something sinister in them. And it was sufficient that a couple of soldiers who escaped from Wissembourg, Forbach or Woerth should meet a fresh regiment and tell it what was going on in the lines, for the murmur of discontent to be extended to the troops who had not yet fired a single shot. These troops, harassed by repeated unnecessary journeys from Chalons to Metz or Nancy and back—journeys which were ordered and countermanded under the influence of the successive defeats and the absence of any plan—had already badly disposed the troops, and made them much more impressionable to the unpleasant tales which their defeated comrades had to tell them. Returning to Chalons, or to some provincial town, these fresh but already infected troops communicated their disposition of mind to the Garde Mobile, whence the discontentment, transforming itself into a panic, spread itself all over France. But if the soldiers had thus real reason for complaint, the civil population had scarcely any, for at the moment they circulated the most absurd stories they had not suffered in any way whatever, had no contribution to pay, and even no soldiers to keep in their houses, as have the population in Germany. The real sufferers, the peasants of the border districts, who had then already lost everything, hid themselves and suffered quietly, while the townfolk of Nancy and kindred places conducted themselves in a way which has constantly caused me to ask where ECKMANN-CHATRIAN took their originals from for painting the heroes of Alsace and Lorraine?"

WOMEN OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

The speaker closed with a reference to the state of France. He alluded thus to the women of the Empire: "I am sorry I must give a very bad part to the fair sex. I have seldom seen that they, as a body, conduct themselves anywhere properly. In France, wherever you go, the greatest disturbance and the greatest mischief are done by the ladies. The greatest panic is spread by them. The bulk of the female population is as it is everywhere, corrupted by an indolent existence, deprived of all sorts of knowledge, and physically weakened by an abnormal manner of living, none of them thought for a single moment that they were answerable for a great deal of the mischief caused to their country. Were they better educated, they would form better wives and better mothers. The better wives and better mothers would better influence their children and husbands, who would thus be made better citizens, better soldiers and better politicians. A sovereign would never be able to enter upon war with a population not disposed to it, and th politicians would never permit themselves to be drawn into negotiations so critical as to lead to war if they were selected from among better citizens. The Empire, the Court, fashionable Paris, with its ridiculous shops selling fashionable dresses, would never have tempted reasonable women so far as to forget that all this brilliancy has its dark side, enormously costly in money and inevitably leading finally to a still greater cost of lives. And when all this is done—when France is thrown into the miseries it now finds itself in—who is it that seeks that even the honor of the country should be sacrificed? Again women, and of the highest rules. It is they who begin to talk about revdition, as if they did not know that not a single Frenchman will cease to fight until he himself, not other people, acknowledges that the country is vanquished, and that there is absolutely no hope of rescuing France from political dgradation and military dishonor."

SOUTH CAROLINA TRAGEDY.

Murder of a Negress by her Husband—The Body Horribly Mutilated with a Knife—Jealousy and Idolatry.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News* furnishes the following particulars of the brutal murder of a colored woman named SAMS at Walterboy, S. C., last week: "A horrible murder was perpetrated here on Monday morning. The parties were colored, and had been at variance for some time past. About three weeks ago their difficulty culminated in the husband administering corporeal punishment on his wife. Complaint having been made to Trial Justice A. LOGAN, he took cognizance of the case, fined the party, and placed him under bonds to keep the peace. He expressed great sorrow for his act, and withdrew himself entirely from any intercourse with her, until the morning of the unfortunate event, which resulted in the almost immediate death of the wife. It would appear that he approached her for the purpose of healing the breach, and requested her to return to his home, which she peremptorily declined doing. This occurred early in the morning, and that time until the hour of 10, mutual recrimination took place. Your correspondent, who resided in the adjoining premises, called ROBERT SAMS to the division fence; requested him to discontinue his conversation, and go to his work, some miles away, reminding him of the impropriety of the conduct he was then pursuing. He promptly acted upon the advice, walked immediately toward where his wife SUSAN was washing clothing, drew a large double-edged knife, eight inches long and one and a quarter wide, and raised his arm; but whether a blow was then given, cannot be known. SUSAN immediately fled, and, followed by the infuriated husband, ran to the river-side, which is a high bluff at his spot, the distance being about one hundred and fifty-one feet. She there stumbled and fell. Holding her down with the left hand, her husband plunged the deadly weapon repeatedly into her body. Her wounds were those of a fiend, the part soon begins to bleed, inflame and emit putrid matter. If neglected, the swelling extends to the breast, the animal's legs being forced outward by their abnormal magnitude. Sometime this breaks out in monstrous boils or ulcers, setting free an enormous amount of putrescent, mephitic substance. In other cases the disease strikes into the vitals and kills the animal. Sometimes there is little or no swelling, the disease developing itself in the shape of numerous small heads or sores over the legs. The hind legs are sometimes attacked, but more rarely, while the rest of the body appears to escape altogether. Holes are eaten into their legs and breast by the putrid matter, from the size of a honey-cell to cavities wherein a man could insert his fist. In milder cases the disease appears to abate of its own accord, the swelling, loss of hair and sores soon coming to a stand-still, and finally passing away without any apparent effect. In horses and pigs the same general manifestations are seen, the symptoms in the former being first seen beneath the fetlocks, and resembling an aggravated attack of the "scratches." To make matters worse, an active and pestiferous fly, something like a common house-fly, but larger, with a greenish tinge on the back, fastens upon the exposed parts, and, it is believed, leaves a poisonous deposit. They are prodigious blood-suckers, and appear in such numbers that their victims soon become exhausted and totter from loss of strength. The cattle usually take refuge in the rivers and creeks, where they stand day after day in crowds, under a roasting sun, as silent and motionless as the "sculptured bulls of Egypt."

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT.

What Eastern and English Capitalists Have Done Toward It.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Some months since it was mentioned that English capitalists contemplated purchasing a large tract of land in New Mexico near the border of Southern Colorado, and known as MAXWELL'S ranche. The sale has been completed, the sum paid being $1,500,000. The new owners intend establishing an English colony on the tract, dividing it up into small parcels according to the means or ability of the colonists to develop it, and taking payment therefor on a plan similar to that adopted by our homestead associations. The southern branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad will probably traverse the district, which comprises some of the best grazing and agricultural bottom lands on the tributaries of the Republican River. The colonization scheme has so far worked remarkably well in Colorado; Greeley is the best example of Western civilization, ranking quite as high as the little German communities of Iowa or Minnesota. It has a contented and prosperous population of about 600 souls, among them representatives of twenty-six different States; and geographically, numerically, financially and otherwise, has the nucleus of what will yet be an important settlement. MAXWELL'S Ranche, with superior natural advantages of every kind, and with English capital and skill, can hardly fail to prove a valuable and substantial addition to the territorial interests. The sale of another enormous tract of land, also a Mexican grant, and known as the San Luis Pass, or great South Park is now in progress in London. It is said to be in a fair way of being completed, English capitalists regarding it with favor and looking on it as a safe investment, but holding back on account of the condition of the Indian question, the Tabeguache, Utes and sometimes the Arapahoes having used it as a Summer and Winter residence. Gov. GILPIN, the first Governor of the Territory of Colorado, is the principal owner of the immense tract, and is at present in London endeavoring to perfect the arrangement. MORTON C. PHILLIPS, the American tramway or horse-railroad man of London, is also an interested party. The price is fixed at £1,000,000, or about $5,000,000 in gold. The South Park is familiar to a great many who have read SAM. BOWLES' *Switzerland of America*, BAYARD TAYLOR'S letters, or HEPWORTH DIXON'S *America*. It is a most beautiful spot, grand and majestic in its scenery, and, in point of climate, probably unsurpassed on the continent. Indian troubles and the lack of railroad communication has hitherto been the great drawbacks to Western development. Both these questions, however, are receiving a practical solution in the late action of Congress in regard to the one, and the increased activity and energy displayed by the other. Denver, the capital of Colorado, has one railroad communication with Cheyenne, on the line of the Union Pacific, and within a few days will have another—the Kansas Pacific—direct from St. Louis. The general appreciation of landed and commercial interests that has marked the advent of these two railroads has been marked indeed. Moreover, it has been of that nature that need not dread any unfavorable reaction, for several reasons. The railroads have brought with them an influx, not alone of population, but of capital. Again, this class of immigrants now finding its way into Western Territories is a very healthy one. While the present year has seen the commercial prosperity of Denver wonderfully advanced, it has not seen it accompanied by any proportionate increase in the population of the town. The increase in this respect has been outside its walls, and is seen in numerous ranches and grazing tracts that have been taken up, and in the long lists and numerous applications for patents on file at the different territorial land offices. This is a sort of substantial improvement that tells rapidly on the general progress of the country. Eastern capital has had a great deal to do with it. An English company has paid a million and a half for a tract of land; another has invested a million in a Colorado silver mine, and another is about to pay five for another piece of land. St. Louis has invested about two millions and a half in Kansas Pacific lands and township lots. Chicago has also largely invested, and what with the influx of capital, and the consequent acquisition of population, the affairs of this Western territory are in a very fair way.

It would perhaps be

THE RODIN INQUEST.

Second Day's Inquisition—Testimony of Mrs. Clark, Her Children, and Dr. Joseph Cushman—Verdict of Acquittal for Mrs. McEvoy.

The investigation of the circumstances surrounding the demise of BERNARD RODIN, who died on Sunday night last, at the Sixteenth Precinct Station, from a wound in the left arm received that day during a quarrel with Mrs. MCEVOY, at his residence, No. 323 West Seventeenth-street, was resumed, yesterday morning, before Coroner SCHIRMER, at the City Hall. Mrs. MCEVOY, who has been confined in the Tombs pending the result of the inquisition, was present. The first witness,

ESUETH CLARK, being called, testified: I reside at No. 323 West Seventeenth-street; on Sunday last, in the afternoon, I heard some people quarreling, and mounting a shed, saw Mrs. MCEVOY in her room, the door of which was securely shut; Mrs. RODIN went to the door and called her very abusive names; ordered her to come out, which Mrs. MCEVOY did, carrying a stick, with which she struck Mrs. RODIN on the head; they both separated and retired to their respective rooms, when the deceased followed Mrs. MCEVOY to hers; I saw him raise his left hand and thrust it through a pane of glass in the door, which had been closed by the accused; when he withdrew it the blood spirted from a wound in the wrist; he tried to stop the bleeding by grasping the wound tightly, and returned to his own chamber; Mrs. MCEVOY then came out into the yard, having the stick with her; Mrs. MULLEN met and said to Mrs. RODIN, "Now you have got her in the yard, kill her;" Mrs. MCEVOY returned to her own room again, and remained there until she was arrested.

MARY A. CLARK and WM. H. CLARK, this witness' children, corroborated the foregoing testimony.

MINNIE A. LASSELLE, who resides in the same house, testified also that she saw the deceased push his hand through the pane of glass.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., was next sworn, and said: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of BERNARD RODIN, at the Morgue, Sept. 5, 1870; on external examination, I found an incised and lacerated wound on the left fore-arm, extending obliquely from the wrist upward and inward; it was five inches long and half an inch deep, and severed the radial and ulnar arteries; the muscles beneath were slightly contused; immediately beneath this was another flesh wound, two inches in length; the face was blanched; the brain normal, with the exception of a slight serous effusion in the right lateral ventricle; the heart and lungs were healthy, the liver slightly fatty; the kidneys presented several cysts upon their surface, but their structure was normal; the stomach and intestines were anaemic; death, in my opinion, was caused by exhaustion, consequent upon the severing of the radial and ulnar arteries of the left arm.

After a brief consultation, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage, consequent on severing these arteries by thrusting his hand through the pane of glass.

Mrs. MCEVOY was hereupon discharged by Coroner SCHIRMER. Before leaving the room, she thanked that officer and the jurors, adding that she had been imprisoned unjustly, inasmuch as she never did more than strike the wife of deceased twice with a stick.

Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN HAYES, aged twenty-eight, of Washington-street, who says he is a conductor, was brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on a charge of pocket-picking, yesterday. It appears that a crowd had gathered around a fallen horse at the corner of Pine-street and Broadway. Mr. FRANK E. OWEN was of the party, and while standing there was being very neatly robbed of his watch and chain, it is alleged worth $80, by HAYES. However, Officer H. M. QUINN, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, had his eye on JOHN and caught him in the act. The prisoner was held to answer in default of $500 bail.

JOHN FRYEN, aged two years, while playing, yesterday, on the sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 66 Bayard-street, fell, and was severely injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

CHRISTIAN THROUP, aged nine years, of No. 192 Delancey-street, yesterday, had his left arm broken, at Pier No. 39 East River, by a coal-cart being driven against him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning at an early hour a quarrel occurred at the corner of Vandam and Hudson streets, between JOHN SIEBERT, who lives in Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, and ELLEN SHERIDAN, of No. 74 Vandam-street, which resulted in his attacking her with a knife and inflicting a slight stab wound in the leg. The assailant was arrested by Officer TRAYNOR, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and being arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, he was committed for trial.

JOHN DONOVAN, a boatman who was sleeping on the Christopher-street pier, was awakened about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by feeling the hands of some one in his pocket. He sprang to his feet, and in his bewilderment made an attack upon the person he found nearest to him, who happened to be HENRY CROUTHERS, a night watchman, living at No. 5 Weehawken-street, who was entirely innocent of any complicity in the robbery. Fortunately the knife wound inflicted by DONOVAN upon CROUTHERS, which was in the shoulder, was very slight, and soon afterward one PETER O'NEIL, aged sixteen years, was arrested as the person who had attempted to rob DONOVAN.

MARY DRISCOL, aged fifty, died suddenly at No. 59 Mulberry-street, yesterday; it is believed from the effects of intoxication. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

THOS. NOBLE was arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, by whom he was held to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on ELLEN MCGOUGH, of Cherry-street. She is at Park Hospital.

MICHAEL HART, of No. 167 Monroe-street, while engaged in skylarking with a fellow-laborer on Monday night, at the corner of Catharine and South streets, accidentally tumbled down-stairs, injuring himself so severely that he subsequently died. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified of his death yesterday morning.

An inquest was held at the City Hall, yesterday morning, before Coroner SCHIRMER, in the case of the boy, OTTO COOK, who was run over by a wagon driven by HENRY KLEUKE, at Allen and Rivington streets, Wednesday. The circumstances attending the disaster have already been published in these columns. We have only to add that from the testimony given by ISAAC LOWENSTEN, AUGUST COOK, EMIL COOK, CATHARINE SMITH and others, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death and the prisoner, KLEUKE, was discharged.

SAMUEL HART was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, accused of having stolen a gold chain, the property of MARTIN MCCORMACK. The substance of the charge was, that the prosecutor was standing at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue, on the 15th of August, when the prisoner approached him, and, snatching the gold chain from his person, fled. In consequence of the lack of legal proof, and in consideration of the good character which the prisoner received, the Judge ordered his discharge.

JOHN SIEBERT stabbed ALICE SHERIDAN in the side, in a house of prostitution, No. 74 Sullivan-street, yesterday morning. He was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for trial in $2,000 bail.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, a young lad named JOHN GEORGE pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a set of billiard balls, the property of DAVID DEWITT, No. 154 Bleecker-street, on the 1st July, and was committed to answer.

LOUIS TRUHERN, who was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, about a week since, on a charge of swindling a lady residing on Eighth-avenue, by falsely representing himself to be a Catholic priest in distress, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a similar charge, preferred against him by Miss MAGDALENE GRIESGAN, No. 161 Second-avenue. He was recommitted.

PERRY ROWLEY, who was convicted of burglary at the last term of the Court of General Sessions, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, yesterday.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, GEORGE HAY pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $45 from EZRA M. STRATTON, No. 325 East Eighteenth-street, in whose office he was employed. He was sent to the State Prison for three years. CHARLES MARTIN, who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $700 worth of laces from DAVID LAWSON, No. 360 Broadway, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

JAMES JOHNSON was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, on a charge of highway robbery, preferred against him by ADOLPH MAYER. The prosecutor testified to the facts of the robbery, but only circumstantially connected the prisoner with it. While on the stand he looked at the rear benches in the Court, and recognized among the spectators the leader of the party by whom he had been robbed. He communicated the circumstance to Judge BEDFORD, and the man, who gave his name as MAX FELIX, was brought forward. Mr. MAYER persisted in asserting that FELIX was his assailant, and he was immediately sent to the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination, and was subsequently held for trial. The prisoner JOHNSON was at once released.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, MICHAEL CORCORAN was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, for passing a $20 counterfeit bill on MATTHEW TULLY, No. 52 Mulberry-street.

DANIEL HERRING, the proprietor of a liquor-store, No. 124 Eighth-avenue, who was in custody for having 1,900 $2 counterfeit bills in his possession, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in the United States Courts, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE, JOHN THEODORE, alias "Fish-balls," alias William Johnson, a notorious shover of the "queer," who is in custody on charge of passing a $20 counterfeit bill in a shoe-store, No. 625 Eighth-avenue, and a $10 counterfeit bill on LOUIS RIPPE, was again up for examination. The case was clearly proved by one of Col. WHITELEY'S detectives, who was a witness of the offense. The Commissioner again adjourned the case. MICHAEL MOYNAHAN and WILLIAM MARTIN, alias Russel, who are charged [illegible]

with complicity in the same offense, were also remanded.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, FREDERICK GOODALL was charged with obtaining $45 on a forged check on the Long Island Bank, signed, "FRANCIS STANSBURY," but was discharged by Judge BEDFORD, the evidence being insufficient to sustain a conviction.

JAMES CAMPBELL, aged fifteen, was sent to the House of Refuge in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny.

JAMES MARTIN was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of forgery. It appears that the prisoner received a check for $20 on the National Bank from Mr. HARKENS, of Whitehall, which he adroitly altered to a draft for $400, and which amount he received. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years.

POLICE TRIALS.

Two Policemen Drunk on Duty—Operations of a General Roundsman.

Commissioner BOSWORTH sat yesterday to investigate complaints against policemen, the majority of which were for the usual derelictions of duty and violations of the rules. The principal case was that of PATRICK KELLY, roundsman of the Broadway squad, who was charged with intoxication while on duty. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, those for the prosecution stating unequivocally that KELLY was staggering drunk in uniform in Broadway on Saturday afternoon, while those for the defense only said that they did not notice any signs of intoxication upon him. KELLY called Capt. MILLS as a witness, and indulged in some cheap heroics in questions designed to show that the charge was the result of malice of the Captain toward him, all of which were promptly answered by MILLS in the negative, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday next at the request of the accused.

Another, more flagrant and entirely undisputed case of drunkenness on post was that of JOHN DONOHUE, of the Seventh Precinct, who was found in Madison-street, near Market-street, by Patrolman CORWIN and a citizen, in a fight with a man, and so intoxicated that CORWIN was compelled to arrest him and take him to the Station-house. Sergt. CROWE, who was in charge, was brought in as a witness. He stated that there was no doubt of his intoxication. DONOHUE attempted no defense, and the case was referred to the Board for his dismissal.

Patrolman DANIEL FRAZER, Twenty-second Precinct, was charged with striking TERRENCE LEONARD, of No. 694 Eighth-avenue, without cause or provocation, but it appeared that LEONARD had made insulting propositions just before to the wife of FRAZER, for which he has been arrested and is held in $1,000 bail. FRAZER admitted the assault, and pleaded the provocation he had received as a justification. The case was referred to the Board.

Roundsman MCGLOIN made one of his characteristic complaints on a charge against CORNELIUS FOLEY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, of sitting down and reading a newspaper while in the Weehawken Ferry-house, at the foot of Forty-second-street. But it appeared the ferry-house was the man's post, and he had a right to sit down, and having nothing to do, there being no boat in, he read the paper. MCGLOIN then said there ought to be a man outside, but Judge BOSWORTH, not recognizing the right of the roundsman to arrange the posts of the Police, declined to enter upon this phase of the case. MCGLOIN made complaints against several other members of the force, all of which were of like character, and in all of which he showed his usual manner toward the accused. In one of these cases MCGLOIN admitted to sneaking in a doorway to dog a policeman, and when the officer came along and asked him what he was doing there, MCGLOIN admitted he told an untruth by saying he was waiting for a girl. The officer told a straight story, denying all the allegations of this MCGLOIN, but venturing to say that there was no truth in his statements, received a rebuke from Judge BOSWORTH, who seemed to credit the story of the roundsman, in this and all other cases.

The Public Schools.

The Public Schools of this City, which have been closed since July 22, will be reopened next Monday. The College of the City of New York, which closed on June 30 for vacation, will reopen on the 21st inst. During the recess the sum of $35,000 has been expended in necessary repairs, cleansing and furnishing, and this sum has been distributed as follows:

Grammar School No. 29; Primary Schools Nos. 15 and 28	$1,000
Primary School No. 37	300
Primary School No. 34	300
Grammar School No. 1; Primary Schools Nos. 12 and 14	1,000
Grammar School No. 44; Primary School No. 11	$1,000
Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24; Primary Schools Nos. 2 and 8	2,500
Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 31 and 12; Primary School No. 36	7,500
Grammar Schools Nos. 38 and 8; Primary Schools Nos. 25 and 6	1,000
Grammar Schools Nos. 42, 20 and 7	2,000
Grammar School No. 22; Primary Schools Nos. 3, 39 and 5	800
Grammar Schools Nos. 57, 46, 43, 37, 54 and 6	3,000
Grammar Schools Nos. 4 and 34; Primary Schools Nos. 10 and 20	1,000
Grammar Schools Nos. 21, 5 and 30	800
Grammar Schools Nos. 35, 10 and 47	800
Grammar Schools Nos. 56, 55 and 11	1,400
Primary Schools Nos. 22 and 9	1,400
Grammar School No. 50; Primary Schools Nos. 29 and 4	1,400
Grammar Schools Nos. 27, 18 and 52; Primary Schools Nos. 33 and 21	1,000
Grammar Schools Nos. 33 and 82; Primary School No. 27	1,500
Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49	2,500
Grammar Schools Nos. 51, 17 and 28; Primary School No. 41	2,000
Colored Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 4 and 3; Primary School No. 6	800
Total	$35,000

A new school building has been fitted up at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, for Primary School No. 40, at a cost of $3,000. The building No. 17 St. Mark's-place has been leased and fitted up for a training-school for the Normal College. The cost of the changes has been $3,000, and the school will be under the charge of Miss MARTHA L. DOOKE, who will be assisted by five teachers, graduates of the Normal College. This school will also open on Monday.

Alterations have been made to the colored school-house No. 2, in Laurens-street, made necessary by the widening of that street, at a cost of $12,000, including furniture. An addition to the College of the City of New-York has been commenced, and will be finished late in the Fall. Heating apparatus has been placed in Grammar Schools Nos. 33, 36, 57 and 58, and Primary School No. 7, at an aggregate cost of $21,000.

The Normal College for girls, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, will also open on Monday. At that time the children, who, doubtless, have thoroughly enjoyed the vacation, will return to their schools, and should be prepared to devote their attention to study for the remainder of the season.

The Custom-House.

Collector MURPHY has gone to Lake George, and will not return to his post of duty before Monday of next week. Then, it is expected, some changes will be made. Those who expect changes are they who have been promised positions, or allege that they have, for a long time, and have been told that after the Convention, their papers would be favorably considered. It is said that weighers' berths have been promised to more than enough men to fill the entire list ten times over, and that if the pledges to candidates for inspectors are fulfilled, it will be necessary for the Government to increase the number of its revenue servants nearly four fold. But nothing will be done until Mr. MURPHY returns.

Death of Col. James Monroe.

Col. JAMES MONROE, of Orange, N. J., a son-in-law of DOUGLAS ROBINSON, and a nephew of President MONROE, died at Orange on last Wednesday night. His record is a very honorable one. He served against the Turks in the war with Algiers in 1815, where he distinguished himself greatly. He was then a Second Lieutenant. On his return to America he was promoted, and served for awhile as Aid-de-camp to Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. He resigned his commission in 1832, and was afterward elected President of the Board of Aldermen of this City. In 1839 he was a Representative in Congress from this State, and a member of the Legislature in 1850 and 1852, after which time he retired to private life. He was one of the oldest members of the Union Club. His funeral will take place from No. 128 West Fourteenth-street, this morning. The services will be held in Trinity Church, and the remains are to be interred in the cemetery adjoining.

The Chess-Players at Baden.

The grand International Chess Congress of Baden-Baden, is concluded, with the following result: Andersen won 13½ games, Steinitz won 12½ games, Blackburne won 12 games, Neumann won 12 games, L. Paulsen won 9½ games, De Vere won 8½ games, Winawer won 8½ games, Minikwitz won 7 games, Rosenthal won 7 games, Stern won 0 games.

Chandler's Stores for the Revenue Cutters.

The proposals for furnishing chandler's stores for the revenue cutters belonging to this station were opened yesterday at the Custom-house, and will be forwarded to Washington with certain recommendations. Then the Treasury Department will decide who shall have the honor of purveying for the revenue cutters.

The First Ward Murder—Adjournment of the Inquest Until Today by Deputy Coroner Shine.

Yesterday, as was noticed in these columns, Coroner FLYNN had arranged to open the investigation in the circumstances attending the death of CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, who was shot by VALENTINE KICHEL, at No. 78 Washington-street, on Monday evening last. At 9½ o'clock in the morning, the hour set down for the inquest, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, corner of Liberty and Church streets, Dr. SHINE appeared for Coroner FLYNN, who is unavoidably absent from the City, and adjourned the inquisition until today, at 11 A. M.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 9.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Weyhausen vs. Weyhausen; motion denied, with leave to renew on further proof.

Cashman vs. Rowland; motion denied.

Draper vs. Roberts, Walton vs. Collins; motions granted.

Frederick Wallroth vs. Virginia Wallroth; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 9.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Courtney vs. Bloxam; motion to vacate injunction granted with $10 costs.

Brewster vs. Sligler; Volkenberg vs. Bates; Sperling vs. Cohen; Marstan vs. Baker; Susino vs. Hargraves; Martin vs. Pickford; Ephensone vs. Douglas; Haskell vs. Anderson; Barber vs. Anderson; Barslock vs. Same; Stevens vs. Same; Thomas vs. Same; Foot vs. Same; Gartner vs. Same; Hascall vs. Same; Crawford vs. Same; Glasser vs. Hoffman; Cummings vs. Bodergane; Lester vs. Wolf; Baldwin vs. Dunlop; The Illinois Insurance Company vs. Claflin; Warner vs. Anderson; Newton vs. Webb; Black vs. McGregor; Hall vs. Lynch; orders granted; Fisher vs. Bandell; order striking out answer with costs granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 9.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Carroll vs. Butler; motion denied, and injunction dissolved.

Rosanie Jenker vs. Andrew Jenker; report confirmed, and divorce granted to plaintiff.

Jane Lynch vs. Patrick Lynch; divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT 9.

Before Judge Ingraham.

MORE DOGBERRY LAW—A COMMITMENT FOR THE "CRIME OF PROSTITUTION."

In re Victoria McGowan and Mary Brown.—These are two of the numerous cases in which prisoners are constantly being discharged on habeas corpus, in consequence of defective commitments, insufficient affidavits, or because the Magistrates have committed them for some offense unknown to the law. In these cases the prisoners were committed on the 6th of September, by Justice Ledwith, to await examination on the charge of being common prostitutes. This commitment was accompanied by another, signed by Commissioner Brennan, directing the prisoners' confinement on Blackwell's Island for three months.

Mr. A. H. Hummel, counsel for the prisoners, contended that the charge of being common prostitutes, unaccompanied by any charge of disorderly conduct, was not recognized in law as a crime.

Judge INGRAHAM coincided with counsel's view of the law, and discharged the prisoners.

ANOTHER CASE.

Maria Woodward, sent to Blackwell's Island recently for the term of twelve months, by Justice Coulter, on the charge of being a "common prostitute," was brought before Judge INGRAHAM today on a writ of habeas corpus, and her discharge from prison asked on the ground that there is no such crime known to the law; that there was no copy of the commitment filed as required by law; and also that the term of imprisonment was too great, even if the prisoner had been legally convicted under the provisions of the Vagrant act. Counsel insisted that six months was the highest punishment which could be inflicted by virtue of that law. The case was postponed until Monday next for a final hearing.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 9.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	100 Pac. M. S. Co..b.c.	41⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	110⅛	500 do.	41⅛
5,000 do....s3	110⅛	50 U. S. Express	41
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	110⅛	200 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.	96⅜
		200 do.	96⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur..c.	111⅛	2500 N.Y.C.&H.R.Ctfs.	92⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅛	100 Erie R.	23⅛
3,000 do....c.	110⅛	300 do.	23⅛
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, N..	29	300 do....b30	23⅛
2,000 La. 8s, Levee Bs	87½	600 Reading R....b. c.	96⅝
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, New, Jan. & July...	69	500 L. S. & M. So. R..	93⅛
		100 do....b3	93⅛
3,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c..	67	100 do....s30	93⅛
4,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Reg.	108	100 do....b60	93⅛
		200 do....b. c.	93⅛
1,000 Erie 5th M.	80	5 Panama R.	83
3,000 H. R. 2d. S. F. Bs.	104	31 Chic.&N.W.Pref..	88⅛
2,000 Cen.P.R.GoldBs	88⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	106
10,000 do.	88⅛	8 N. J. Cen. R.	103
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	97	200 do.	104
1,000 U.Pac.R.1stM..	80⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	62⅛
2,000 C.,C.& Ind.C.1st	83⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅛
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	80	100 T., W. & W....s60	52⅛
		100 Ohio & Miss. R..	34⅛
3,000 C.&N.W.Consol.	90	57 Del., Lack.&W.R.	101
2,000 W. U. Tel. 7 Bs.	90	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.	113⅛
10 Am. Ex. Bank	115	100 Albany & Sus. R..	86
8 Cen. Nat. Bank	106	17 N. Y. & N. H. R..	151
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.	106	50 N.Y.&N.H.Scrip.	140
15 do.	105⅛	100 C.,C.&I.C.R....b.c.	17⅛
5 Hanover Bank	105		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. b30	92⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	10,000 do....b. c.	92⅛
28,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....s3	110⅛	10,000 do.	92⅛
		10,000 do.	92
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	110⅛	500 L. S. & M. S. R.	92⅜
21,500 do.	110⅛	300 do....b. c.	92⅛
21,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..	106	300 do.	92⅛
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	28½	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	88⅛
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	90⅛	50 N. J. Cen. R.	104
14,000 Erie 4th M.	83⅛	800 Chi. & R. I. R.	111⅛
50 U. S. Ex.	40⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	62⅛
100 N. Y. C.& H.R.b.c	96⅛	100 do.	62⅛
400 do.	96⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	80⅛
200 do.	96⅛	50 Chi. & Alton R.	113
100 Erie R....b3	23⅛	100 Del., L. & W. R.	101⅛
100 C., C. & I. C. R.	17⅛		

FRIDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

Although the early sales of Gold today were at a concession of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. from 114 ₱ cent., the steady average rate of yesterday, the market recovered later in the day to 114@114⅛ ₱ cent. The causes of this firmness were local, rather than foreign. The *short* interest in the Gold Room, together with the constant daily demand for Customs, have made the Cash Gold scarce for prompt delivery, and a small consideration was paid for its use this morning. The supply of Foreign Bills was not so free as yesterday, and some of the leading Bankers will ship Gold by the steamers to-morrow. These facts contributed to the stiffness in the price of Gold and caused the sales to advance between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to 114@114⅛ ₱ cent. The opinion is prevalent that the Secretary of the Treasury ought, under the scarcity of supply, to increase his sales next Wednesday, not so much by way of interfering with the market as to avail of the current difference between the price of Gold and the rates at which the proceeds of the Treasury sales can be invested in United States 5-20s, to the absolute saving of 6 ₱ cent. Gold Interest to the Government.

The sales of Bills on London to-day were at 110⅛@110⅜ short sight, and 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent., 60 days. The cheaper Bills on the market yesterday were mostly taken up, and preparations made to ship about $800,000 gold by Saturday's steamers.

Money was in free supply at 5@6 ₱ cent. on demand loans to the Brokers, owing to the disbursements from the Treasury for the 5-20s bought yesterday. But this seemed to give very little encouragement to the Stock Exchange, where the Public Funds were barely supported at the last prices of Thursday, and the railway speculation rather dropped after the first sales of New-York Central and the Western Stocks. There is, no doubt, a growing bearish interest in the market against the railway speculation, while there is the absence of a determined confidence in the opposite party, and also of organized combinations for the Fall campaign. The registered business at the Boards of the Exchange, it will be noticed, is light. In the Long Room there was also wanting a decided demand, while there was not much yielding in prices.

The New-York Central Company, today, declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* on the Stock and Scrip of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, Oct. 15. The transfers close on Thursday next, Sept. 15, and reopen on 19th October. The Dividend is the largest in amount of any single corporation in the United States—$3,600,000, or at the rate of $7,200,000 per annum, on $90,000,000. The fiscal year of the Road ends on 30th inst. The net earnings of the year, besides yielding the above dividends on the Stock, and over $1,000,000 to the Interest and Sinking Fund of the Debt, have enabled the Vanderbilt management to pay off $2,000,000 of the principal of the Debt.

After the late Boards the sales of Gold were at 114⅛@114 ₱ cent. The Public Funds, 110⅛ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The Railway Stocks were dull. The supply of Bills on London was not so limited as represented earlier in the day, and the preparations to ship Gold Coin, to-morrow, are said not to exceed $600,000@$750,000. The Treasury took in $775,000 for Customs, today, making over $3,400,000 for the five days of the week, and creating a scarcity of the Cash Gold, of which the speculators in the Room are not slow to avail themselves of.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	113⅞	114

Bills on London at Sight	110¼	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	60
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅜	96¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92½	92
Reading Railroad	96½	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	113⅝
North-western Common	82½	82¼
North-western Preferred	88⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	40⅞	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	80	80⅛
St. Paul Common	62½	62¼
Lake Shore	93⅜	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅜
New-Jersey Central	103	103½
Toledo and Wabash	52¼	51¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

Gold receipts	$972,244 93
Gold payments	79,571 93
Gold balance	65,321,624 44
Currency receipts	1,325,583 11
Currency payments	3,094,273 01
Currency balance	10,766,245 27
Customs	775,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	111	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup	62	Kentucky 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, n. bds	60	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex. coup..	67	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. 6s, old	50¼	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66.	37	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68.	34	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	100
N. C. 6s, n. bds.	29	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	100
N. C. 6s, Special Tax..	23¼	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	100
S. C. 6s	80	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '68	100
S. C. 6s, n. bds.	69	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L.	100
Missouri 6s	90¼	N. Y. reg. B. L.	108
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. coup. B. L.	107¼
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	65½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	107
Louisiana 8s, L. bds..	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	107
Cal. 7s, large bds.	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	107
Conn. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	107
Alabama 5s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107
Alabama 8s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	104	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	Gt. West. 1st M., '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	87
N.Y.Cen.7s.Conv., '76.	99	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	99	Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	82
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	91¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98¼
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	80	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Morris & Essex 1st	100¼
H.R.7s,2dM.,S.F.,'85	103⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92¼
Harlem 1st M.	102¼	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs.	100	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bs.	92¼	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	100¼
C.,Bur.&Q.8₱c.1stM..	110	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	94	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7₱c	99	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	93
Cen. Pac. Bs.	88⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	93
Union Pac. 1st Bs.	80	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	75¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70	110	Chic. & Alton S. F.	102
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	97	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	102
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	83	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	93	St. Louis & I. M. Bs.	85¼
Con. 7 ₱ ct., Conv'le	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 8s.	103⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Mil.&St.P.1stM.,7 3-10	91⅛
Han. &St.Jo.Conv'le.	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	92
Lack. & West. Bs.	95	Mil.&St.P. I. & M. D..	86¼
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	85¼
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	93	Col, Chic.& Ind.1stM.	82¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	91	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79¼
Tol.&Wab.Equip.Bs.	76	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	25
T.,W.&W.C.Con.,S.F.	81⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Continental	94
Manhattan	145	Importers' & Traders'	153
Merchants'	118	Park	160
Mechanics'	133	Manuf. & Merchants'	99
Union	125	Central National	105
America	145	Fourth National	105¼
City	210	Ninth National	110
Phenix	107	Tenth National	126
Tradesmen's	151	Oriental	165
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	101
National	118	Del. & Hud. Canal	123
Merchants' Exchange	100	Maryland Coal Co.	24
Seventh Ward	110⅛	Western Union Tel.	34⅛
Commerce	122	Quicksilver Mining	5
Broadway	250	Quicksilver Pref.	8¼
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Mining	6
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Pref.	9⅜
Chatham	167	Adams Express	65¼
Hanover	104	Wells-Fargo Express	12¼
Irving	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2¼
People's	140	American Express	40⅝
East River	114	United States Ex.	40
Market	120	Mer. Union Express	13¼
Nassau	100	Pacific Mail	41⅝
Corn Exchange	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101⅜
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	114⅛	115
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅜
Reading	96½	96⅝
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	27
Northern Central		44¼
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88⅝

We regret to hear that Mr. CHARLES GOULD, a successful and widely-known member of the New-York Stock Exchange of thirty years' standing, died in Switzerland yesterday. He was a gentleman of liberal education and of marked business sagacity, as well as general intelligence; a native of the neighboring State of Connecticut, where his father before him was distinguished as the head of the celebrated Litchfield Law School. He leaves a large estate to be divided to his family.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, &C., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

☞ As we originally sold so many millions of FIVE TWENTY BONDS, and as the Government will soon be able to pay them off and to issue in their place the new Bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, we are constantly asked: "What had we better do with our Five-Twenties?"

We answer: "Keep them until you find a Security which you are satisfied is just as good; that is, just as sure to be paid, principal and interest—since it would be better to lose the present premium of ten per cent. than to risk the loss of the principal, or fail to get your interest promptly."

We are advising our most intimate friends to change into the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for the following reasons: "The main line of the road is finished, and is no longer an experiment; it has now, in its infancy, a gross income of nearly $8,000,000, while its operating expenses are but fifty per cent., and its annual interest payments are less than $2,000,000. Its bonds are secured by property worth four times their amount. At their present price (between 88 and 90) they pay seven per cent interest in gold—and because the present difference of twenty to twenty-two per cent. between them and the Five-twenties is a sure profit and so much addition to your capital."

We originally placed these Bonds on the market; the Road has proved a triumphant success; its revenues are large and certain; its Bonds are as good as the Bonds of the Government, and we feel confident the time will come when they cannot be had except at a premium.

The Bonds are all of $1,000. Interest, six per cent., payable January and July, which, together with principal, is payable in U. S. gold coin, dollar for dollar, in New-York City. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general Banking business.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	15	Leather, sides	4,868
Cotton, bales	1,324	Molasses, N. O., bbls.	24
Cotton-seed, bags	270	Resin, bbls	2,859
Copper, bbls	42	Beef, pks	315
Dried Fruit, pks	338	Butter, pks	2,653
Eggs, bbls	735	Cheese, boxes	11,515
Flour, bbls	13,755	Lard, pks	56
Wheat, bushels	51,548	Tallow, pks	25
Corn, bushels	16,208	Oil-cake, pks	406
Oats, bushels	17,550	Pea-nuts, bags	137
Malt, bushels	700	Tobacco, hhds	149
Grass-seed, bushels	1,106	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,031
Beans, bushels	75	Whisky, bbls	125
Hops, bales	263	Moss, bales	290
Hides, No.	5,895	Wool, bales	206
Hides, bdls	1,208	Starch, boxes	1,550
Lead, pigs	650		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, for Liverpool—31,023 bushels Wheat, 843 bbls. Resin, 500 bbls. Flour, 1,210 bags Linseed-Cake, 6 cases Nails, 531 hhds. Syrup, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 18 cases Paint, 270 bbls. Fish-oil, 125 Glass Cases, 334 boxes Clocks, 592 cases Sewing-machines, 12 casks Scraps.

By the bark *Alexandra*, for Liverpool—509 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Palmyra*, for Bristol—1,500 bbls. Flour, 425 bags Oil-cake, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 31,808 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *L. Staples*, for Civita Vecchia—325 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cs. do.

By the brig *America*, for Palma—1,000 cs. Petroleum, 1,200 bbls. do., 100 bxs. Turpentine.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at steady rates, with moderate sales reported at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls continue very dull at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quiet but steady at 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderately active inquiry for seasonable stock, at full and buoyant prices. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2 50@$3 75; Youths', $1 75@$2 75; Mens' Kip Brogans, 75c.@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 25@$2 55; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boy's Congress, $1 35@$2; Youth's, 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 50@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@75c. ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand at steady rates, including Common to North River Hard at $3 50@$9; Croton, $12@$15; and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30, ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very dull at former quotations, including Adamantine, light weight, 15c.@17c.; Plain Sperm, 30c.@33c.; Patent Sperm, 43c.@45c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted steady. Liverpool Gas Cannel at $11; do. House do., $14; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 50@$7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Has been lightly dealt in within our previous range, including Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@28c.; and Guayaquil, 9c.@9½c., gold, in bond.

CEMENT—Has been in fair request at $1 75@$1 90 for the range of brands, ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly, but has been quiet in the local market. At Baltimore, sales have been reported of 2,993 bags Santos by the bark *Dawn*, and 530 bags Rio by the bark *Templar*, on private terms. Of Maracaibo, there have been further sales here of 895 bags at about previous quotations. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote: Java at 19c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a light business reported for prompt delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at about steady prices; sales, 1,275 bales, including 1,027 bales to spinners, 236 bales to shippers, and 12 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderate trade has been reported, sales having transpired of 2,400 bales, including 300 bales basis Low Middling, for September, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; 800 bales do., for October, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; 200 bales do., for October and November, 16 9-16c.; 100 bales do., for October, 16⅜c.; 100 bales do., for November, 16⅜c.; 400 bales do., for November, 16⅜c.@16⅝c.; 500 bales do., for December, 16⅛c.@16⅜c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	17
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,991
Receipts last week	7,525
Receipts the preceding week	5,356
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	10,500

FISH—The demand for most kinds has been on a restricted scale; prices have shown less buoyancy. Dry Cod at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$28; No. 2 do., $10@$11 50; No. 3 do., $8 75@$7 75@$10 75, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@48c. for Scale, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been slow of sale since our last, at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and again quoted partially off in price 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., with a very moderate inquiry reported, chiefly for shipping extras, for export, within a range of $5@$5 20 for fair to very good brands, mostly at from $5@$5 10, from dock and delivered, ₱ bbl. A very limited movement has been reported in medium and high grades at irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 25@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 20; very good to choice do., $5 20@$5 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 50@$4 35
Sour Flour	4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State and Western	4 50@ 4 75
Extra State	4 85@ 5 15
Extra City, shipping brands	4 85@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 90@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 25@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	4 85@ 5 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 15@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 25@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been inactive and quoted heavy. Sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at about $4 65@$6 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$9 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in limited request at $4 15@$5 85 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $4 85@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 75@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 5 85
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 85@ 5 60
Corn-meal, puncheon	24 00@26 25

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been offered and purchased freely at lower prices; 4,000 boxes have been placed, part as low as $3 40, but the market closes stronger, with $3 50@$3 70 asked, ₱ box. Currants have been quiet at former rates. Of Sardines, 800 cases have been sold at 16½c.@16¾c., gold. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 50@$3 70 ₱ box; Currants, chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 20c.@22c.; Figs, 12½c.@25c.; Turkish Prunes, 14c.@14½c.; Brazil Nuts, 8c.@8½c.; Leghorn Citron, 47c.@48c., ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered quite freely, and has been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower, with a fair export and some milling demand, reported at the modified rates. Red and Amber Western (Winter) has been moderately sought after, chiefly for shipment, at from $1 22½@$1 29 for poor to choice, mainly at $1 25 for fair to $1 28½ for prime Amber ₱ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been rather more active at $1 15@$1 16 for sailing-vessel grades of old, and old and new mixed; $1 18 for very good do., new crop; and $1 13@$1 14½ for poor to good steamer grades, chiefly at $1 14½ ₱ bushel. No 2 Spring has been in moderate demand at from $1@$1 06 for steamer grades and $1 09 for prime old sailing vessel do., ₱ bushel. The poorer grades of Spring have been dull and heavy. White Wheat has been in somewhat better request, but at low rates; a boat load of new crop Wabash was placed at $1 37½; and sundry small lots within our range. The general market closed with symptoms of increasing animation on the basis of our quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 139,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 50 chiefly $1 37½; Red and Amber Western at $1 22½@$1 29, chiefly at $1 25@$1 28 for fair to prime loads of Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 13@$1 18 for soft to prime; No. 2 Spring at $1 01@$1 10 for soft and warm to prime Racine and Milwaukee, and $1@$1 06 for soft to good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at 95c.@98c.; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 90c.@95c.; Amber State at $1 28@$1 30; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 25@$1 30; White Southern at $1 50@$1 60, ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, opening lower, but closing with more steadiness. The bulk of the business has been in sound Mixed Western at 78c.@79½c. for good to strictly prime boat-loads, afloat, and 78c. for prime in store, closing at 78c.@79c. for fair to good sound loads, afloat. Some car-lots of high mixed do., nearly yellow, were sold at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel, but these were exceptional figures. White and Yellow were very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels at 75c.@79½c. for poor to choice mixed New Western, closing at about 79c.@70c. for fair to very good, and 80c. for choice loads; 82½c.@87½c. for Yellow Western and State; 83c.@95c. for White do., and 72c.@75c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in rather more request, on the basis of 83½c.@90c. for ordinary to prime new Western. ₱ bushel; sales, 9,500 bushels, chiefly at 90c. for prime new. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt continues inactive, including Canada West, at $1 20@$1 40, and State at $1 15@$1 25, ₱ bushel. Oats have been less freely offered, and have been in rather better demand, as better prices, mainly on the basis of 48½c. for new mixed Western; 50c.@54c. for old and new White, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,600 bushels at 45c.@48c. (nominally) for Old Mixed Western; 43c.@54c., as the extremes, for very inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 500 bbls. Flour and 31,023 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 1,500 bbls. Flour and 31,808 bushels Wheat for Bristol.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been dull and nominal at about 12½c., gold, in bond. Bagging has been in moderately active demand, mainly in a jobbing way, at firm prices; sales, today, 175 bales East India at 20¾c.; and 180 rolls Domestic at 31c.@31½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 80c.@$1 10, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, and nearly nominal in price. We quote: American nominally at $180@$200 for Undressed, and $250@$285 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold; Manila, 12½c., gold; Sisal, 11½c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—There has been less call for all descriptions, and prices have been less buoyant. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 23½c.@24½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]; Corrientes, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., [illegible]; Orinoco, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]; California, [illegible] lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold selected; Central American, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]; San Juan, [illegible] lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, [illegible] lbs., 19c.@20c.; Vera Cruz, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]; Tampico, [illegible] lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, [illegible] lbs., 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, [illegible] lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bogota, [illegible] lbs., 19½c.@20½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs. 16c.@17c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 28@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@13c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11¼c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper-leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Rips, 10@13 lbs., 26c.@28½c., gold, selected; Minas, 13@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¼@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Manilla and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in quite limited request, and depressed in price, at from 20c.@30c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 263 bales; exports, — bales. Of the week's business, and the receipts, thus far, of new crop, Mr. EMMET WELLS remarks: "The unprecedented heavy receipts at this early period of the season, coupled with the anxiety of holders to realize, has caused a most depressing effect upon our market, and resulted in a decline of fully 5c. ₱ lb. on the new growth. Our quotations are revised accordingly. In our last issue we referred particularly to the green, immature, unmarketable condition of the first arrivals, hoping by another week's receipts we would be able to give a more favorable report as to quality. In this we are disappointed. Samples have now been received from nearly all parts of the State—from yards of first and last picking—showing no improvement whatever in quality over those received last week: thus fully substantiating the fact that the crop of New-York State, so far as good quality is concerned, is almost a failure. That our brewers are gradually becoming reconciled to this fact, is evinced by the utter refusal on their part to deal in the stock; and we may as well add that this has, in a great measure, caused the decline in prices. A few samples of the first picking have been received from the West, exhibiting the same lack in strength and flavor; and unless the later pickings present more richness, a very large proportion of the American Hop crop of 1870 can be put down as one of the most inferior crops of its size ever grown in the country. Receipts of the week, 1,250 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 336 bales; total receipts of the season, 1,485 bales; total receipts corresponding season last year, 523 bales. And he quotes Hops in detail, thus: New-York State, new, 20c.@25c.@30c.; Eastern, new, 20c.@22c.@25c.; Ohios, new, 20c.@21c.@22c.; Yearlings, 10c.@15c.@20c.; Olds, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c.

LATHS—Eastern have been in pretty fair request at $2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry has been noted for Sole, especially for the better grades of Hemlock tannages, at uniform prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate demand at $1 15 for Common, and $1 65@$1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The general movement is on a restricted scale, but the changes in prices are unimportant. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$29; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $58@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $49@$54; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$79; Oak and Ash, $54@$59; Maple and Birch, $34@$39; Black Walnut, $99@$124; Eastern Spruce, $16@$18 50.

METALS—Copper has been firm and in fair demand; 750,000 lbs. Ingot have been sold at 20¾c.@21c. ₱ lb. Pig-iron has been offered less freely, and has shown rather more steadiness, but has not been in much request; of Scotch, the sales have been 300 tons Eglinton on private terms; the nominal quotations being $31@$32; 100 tons Glengarnock at $33, holders now generally asking $33 50, though some odd lots are available under quotations; and of American, 200 tons No. 1 have been sold at $33 ₱ ton. Iron rails have been in some demand, and 450 tons have been purchased on private terms. Bar has been quiet. Wrought Scrap has been inquired for sparingly; 200 tons No. 1 have been disposed of on private terms. Pig-lead has been quite dull and weak in price at $6 30@$6 35, gold, for ordinary foreign, ₱ 100 lbs. There has been very little call for Spelter, which has been less buoyant in price, having been quoted at $6 37½@$6 50, gold, for foreign, ₱ 100 lbs. Tin has been quiet at about former rates; 1,000 slabs Straits have been sold on private terms, and 650 boxes Coke Plates, part at $7 62½, gold, ₱ box. Zinc has been very quiet. We quote Ingot Copper at 20¾c.@21c. ₱ lb. No. 1 American Pig-iron, at $32@$33; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $30@$31; American Forge, $29@$30; Scotch Pig, $31@$34 50; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $72 50@$75 per ton; Pig-lead, $6 30@$6 62½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $8@$11 50 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 35¼c.@35¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 37c.@37½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 33½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 75@$9; Terne, $6@$8, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 9½c.@10½c., ₱ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 25@$4 37½c., ₱ keg.

MOLASSES—The offerings have been very liberal, but buyers have shown no disposition to operate to any considerable extent, and prices have been depressed and irregular. We quote nominally as follows: New Crop Porto Rico from 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@$1 ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	23c.@28c.
Cuba Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and in fair demand, especially Strained, of which 2,350 bbls. changed hands at $2@$2 05 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for good. Tar has been very quiet at old figures. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in less urgent request and quoted weak at 39½c.@40c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales, 210 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 95@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Sales 250 tons City, part at $41, gold. Market dull and weak.

OILS—The demand for all descriptions has been on a very limited scale, and prices have been more or less nominal. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c.; for Southern and Northern Bleached Whale, 70c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 15@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil at 91c.@93c. in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40 in casks; Menhaden at 42c.@43c.; Spermaceti at 27c.@28c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 63c.@67c.; White Winter, 78c.@80c.; do. Summer, 70c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has shown less strength under more liberal offerings, and a less urgent demand from shippers as well as from home-trade buyers. Toward the close, under some speculative calls, Refined exhibited rather more firmness and was not in as free supply....Crude in bulk has been quiet and weak at from 13¼c.@13⅜c. for prompt and forward delivery, with sales reported of equal to 1,800 bbls., on the basis of 13⅜c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been dull and nominal, at about 17¾c.@18c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek business has been fairly active, but prices have been lower and irregular, though closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 28,000 bbls., on the basis of $3 15@$3 25 seller, and $3 35@$3 45 buyer remainder of the year, on the Upper Road; $3 65 buyer remainder of the year, and $3 40 seller 60 days, on the Lower Road, closing about as follows: Upper Road deliveries, $3 20 prompt, $3 15 seller 60 days and remainder of the year, and $3 40 buyer remainder of the year. Lower Road deliveries, $3 35 prompt, $3 30 seller 60 days, $3 25@$3 30 seller remainder of the year, and $3 60 buyer do. The receipts of Crude Oil at Philadelphia, today, were 1,100 bbls., and for the week, 9,699 bbls. Refined Oil has been in quite moderate request, with sales reported of 3,700 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at 26c., now held rather higher; 3,000 bbls. Standard White, last half of September, chiefly 25¾c., closing with 26c. as an asking rate, ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,400 bbls. Standard White, for September delivery, at 26c., with 26¼c. subsequently bid, in view of the reported large calls for Oil deliverable on the 20th inst., on outstanding contracts; and 1,000 bbls. Standard White, October delivery, at 25¾c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil there were 2,400 bbls. today, and 15,863 bbls. for the week. The export clearances hence have been 2,400 bbls. and 500 cases for Liverpool; and 1,200 bbls. and 1,000 cases for Palma. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand, within a range from 31½c.@32½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 3,500 cases. Naphtha has been in request at 10¼c.@10¾c. in shipping order, 16c.@16½c. in cases, and 5¼c.@5½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,500 bbls., for forward delivery, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, closing with decidedly more firmness, on lighter offerings. The bulk of the business has been in Western Mess, for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$27 for Western Mess, closing at $26 75 for round lots; $23 50@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime; $27 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $29@$29 25 for City Mess, and $22 50 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Also 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, including seller last half of September, at $26 50, and seller October at $27 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been inactive and weak in price. Sales have been reported at equal to 100 pks. at 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 18¾c.@22c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been very quiet at about 16c.@16⅜c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Sales, 50 pks. Lard has been in quite moderate demand, yet quoted somewhat lower, having been offered with less freedom, for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 320 tcs. and bbls., at 14¾c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@15¾c. for City, and 15¾c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly at 15¾c.@16c. for prime, ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 120 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal. Butter continues in limited demand, at about previous figures, including State and Pennsylvania inferior to fancy, at 25c.@40c., and Western inferior to fancy, at 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,613 pks. Cheese continues in moderate request, at from 4c.@14c. as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 11,515 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	13¼@14
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8 @10
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	4 @ 8
State Factories, Dairies, ₱ lb.	12 @13¼
State Farm, Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	6 @10

RICE—Has been very quiet since our last on the basis of $8 50@$9, as the extremes for Carolina; $7 25@$7 50, currency, for Rangoon, and $3 25, gold, for do., in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been firm, but not active, including Turk's Island at 38c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 35@$1 40; Liverpool Fine at $2@$2 60, by the invoice, ₱ sack; Syracuse at $1 45@$1 50; Burlaps at $1 45; factory-filled at $2 10@$2 20; bulk at 32c.@37c. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 40c.@45c.; Cadiz, 40c.@42½c., ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3@$3 10; Worthington's do., $2 25; Higgins' do., $2 50@$2 60; Evans', Dean's, Fawk's, Cheshire, &c., $2@$2 12½; Liverpool Ground, $1 55@$1 65 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive but firm; Crude, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been inactive at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Rough Flax continues in light request at $2 30@$2 40 ₱ bushel. Timothy has been salable and steady at from $5 75@$6 ₱ bushel. Of Calcutta Linseed, 4,000 bags have been reported at Boston, including 2,000 bags to arrive, at $2 15, gold, and 2,000 bags on the spot, at $2 22½, gold; price here, $2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel. Market buoyant.

SKINS—Have been in light request, since our last, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c.@39c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@55c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate demand, including Castile at 11½c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The jobbing trade shows some little improvement, but invoices meet with a slow sale. We quote: Mace at $1 22½@$1 27½; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 05; Cassia at 46½c.; Cloves at 25½c.@25¾c.; Pepper at 26¼c.@26¾c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb.

SHELLAC—Sales, 115 cases, to arrive, at 24½c.@25c., gold, in bond.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less request at essentially unchanged prices; sales 636 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅜c.@11⅜c. ₱ lb. The trade have been buying moderately; refiners very sparingly. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 82,531 hhds., 120,582 boxes and 505,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 11⅛c.@13⅜c., as extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their refined Sugars as follows: Best crushed, granulated and ground Sugar, 13⅜c.; White A, 12⅝c., and Yellow C, 12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales, 37,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to prime; 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 13⅜c.@18⅛c., and 13,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a slow trade reported, since our last; prices have not varied much. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 10@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 70c.@95c.; extra fine to finest, $1@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Gun-powder, 95c.@$1 15; extra fair to finest Gun-powder, $1 20@$1 60; common to fine Imperial, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Imperial, 95c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 20@$1 60; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@53c.; good to fine Twankay, 54c.@59c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 58c.@65c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 62c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Souchong, 75c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a marked improvement in the demand for Kentucky, particularly for export, for which purpose some 1,300 hhds. have been taken, with 200 hhds. for home use, at from 6⅛c.@13c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in pretty fair request, with sales reported of 400 cases 1869 Ohio, at 14c.@18c.; 50 cases 1869 Pennsylvania, at 25c.@50c.; and 100 cases Sundry Growths at 50c.@55c. ₱ lb. Spanish has been in rather light demand; 225 bales Havana were placed at 85c.@$1 05; and 33 bales III Cut Yara on private terms. There has been a moderate inquiry for Manufactured at uniformed figures. We quote: *Kentucky* as follows: Frosted Lugs, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Sound Lugs, 6⅜c.@8⅛c. Common Leaf, 7⅛c.@9⅜c.; Medium Leaf, 8⅜c.@10⅛c.; Good Leaf, 9⅜c.@11⅛c.; Fine Leaf, 10⅛c.@12⅛c.; Selections, 12c.@13⅛c. *Seedleaf Tobacco* thus:

	Crop 1867-8. Cents.	Crop 1869. Cents.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers	13@15 nom.	12½@14
Binders and Seconds	18@28 nom.	15 @25
Wrappery lots	35@40	30 @40
Fine Wrappers	45@55	42 @50
New-York State Fillers	10@12	10 @12
Average lots	16@25	18 @25
Wrappers	20@35	18 @35
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	10@12	8½@10
Average lots	16@18	12½@18
Wrappers	25@45	16 @35

Havana—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 85c.@90c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 05; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 17c.@20c.; Good and Fine, 21c.@25c.; bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower, with a fair supply and quite moderate demand reported. Sales, 100 bbls., in wood and iron-bound packages, at 89c.@90c., chiefly at 89c., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 125 bbls.

WOOL—The offerings of desirable lots of Wool have not been heavy for the season, and holders have shown no unusual desire to realize, but the demand has not been active, having been, for the most part, confined to the supply of immediate wants, especially on the part of manufacturers.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood Fleece; Common and ¼ Fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	55@58
Extra and XX Fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood Fleece; Common and ¼ Fleece	44@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood Fleece; Common and ¼ Fleece	42@44
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	40@44
Unwashed Fleeces	30@33
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@33
Common Fleece	17@19
Common Fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	27@31
Unwashed White Fleece	18@25
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	25@30
Spring Clip, S	18@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	21@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	19@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@40
Pulled, Super	30@37
Pulled, Low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	33@45
No. 1	28@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western Limed Pulled	34@37
Southern Limed Pulled	34@37
Tub Washed	47@52
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	28@32
Mexican	16@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	26@30
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@28

FREIGHTS—The general market has not been active, though there has been a fair inquiry for Grain room, chiefly for British ports, and a moderate call for Petroleum vessels. Rates on Grain have been ruling in favor of shipowners in view of the comparatively light amount of room available. For Liverpool there were taken 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½d., closing with 9d. generally asked. For London, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ₱ ton; and 102 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s. ₱ hhd. For Glasgow, 750 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with 10½d. a bushel asked for Wheat. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s., if to Cork and a port on the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg; 5s. 3d. if to a Dutch port; and 6s. 6d. if to Stettin, ₱ bbl. For a port in the Prussian Baltic, a British brig, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, now at Boston, with 2,500 bbls. Flour from Richmond, and with a general cargo back to a port north of Cape Hatteras, at equal to about $2 20, gold, ₱ bbl., for the round voyage.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

At Communipaw Market, this forenoon, there was a small trade in Live Stock. The arrivals were light and the quality of the horned cattle inferior in the aggregate. The grades ran from common to good; prices ranged from 13c.@16c. ₱ lb. Sheep were of better quality than they have been heretofore, while Lambs were coarse and thin. Prices ranged from 4½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Hogs were steady from $12@$12 75 ₱ cwt.

SALES TODAY.

B. WESTHEIMER sold for self, 160 Steers, Ohios and Virginians, mixed lot of ordinary Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold 68 Ohio Steers from common to good, from 13½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 16 Ohio Steers, fair Cattle, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., and again 54 Iowa Steers coarse Cattle at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also 27 Ohio Steers, common and thin, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt., and finally, 112 Texan Steers, very common, at $75 ₱ head, weight 5½ cwt. W. SHERMAN had on hand for W. S. ALLERTON, 121 head of Cattle unsold at 11½ o'clock A. M.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE, HOUVER & CO. sold 123 Pennsylvania Lambs, average weight 55 lbs. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ lb.; 27 Jersey Ewes, average weight 90 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 25 Pennsylvania Lambs, culls, at $2 25 ₱ head. R. BELLIS received 4 cars of Sheep this morning, and sold 266 Sheep and Lambs mixed lot, weight 14,360 lbs. at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 219 Sheep, weight 14,960 lbs. at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 41 Lambs, weight 2,410 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 23 Lambs, culls, at $2 ₱ head; 111 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 290 Sheep, weight 21,320 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 225 Sheep, weight 16,300 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 141 Sheep, weight 11,680 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 99 Sheep, weight 7,880 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 14,080 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 141 Sheep, weight 9,110 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 165 Sheep, weight 12,700 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 122 Sheep, weight 10,340 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

S. W. ALLERTON & CO. report Hogs lively from 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. MCBRIDE & BARTLETT report sales in Hogs quick from 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Market closed firm at above rates; a prospect of an advance on Monday next, as the supplies known to be on the road are small.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells. MATINEE at 1¼ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. JULIUS CÆSAR. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Barrett, Mark Smith, Miss Louisa Moore and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden. MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st. TWIXT AX AND CROWN. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. 3d-av., corner 63d-st. ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59th-st. GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 56 West 14th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A portion of the Prussian advance passed Vitry-le-François on Thursday. Their scouts make enormous requisitions on the surrounding country. Laon has been surrounded, and its surrender demanded. It is reported that, on Wednesday, Gen. ULRICH made a proposition to surrender Strasbourg, conditionally, but it was immediately rejected by the Prussians, and the unconditional surrender of the city and fortress demanded within forty-eight hours. This report comes from Carlsruhe, under date of Sept. 8, evening. From London under yesterday's date, it is reported that Gen. ULRICH persists in holding the place, and that although the fire of the Prussians is incessant, no practical breach is probable before a fortnight. It is now reported that Marshal MCMAHON is still alive, and that his wound is probably not mortal.

It is stated in the *Nitele*, on what is considered the best authority, that King WILLIAM has said that he would take Paris by the aid of famine, and would not be obliged to bombard the city. Troops are constantly moving about the city and arriving from the provinces, and Paris is hourly strengthening. Gen. TROCHU has ordered the Gardes Mobile to their posts of honor—the ramparts. The result of ROCHEFORT's denunciation of the course of the *Marseillaise* is its destruction. Yesterday the people attacked the office and broke up the forms, and burned all the paper they could find. ROCHEFORT's patriotism is warmly praised by the morning journals. The appeal of the French Republic for intervention was considered, at a special Cabinet meeting, yesterday; and Secretary FISH was finally instructed to send dispatches to Ministers WASHBURNE and BANCROFT, stating that, while it cannot act in conjunction with European Powers, its traditional policy being not to interfere in the politics of Europe, this Government is ready and willing, upon the invitation of the proper parties, to tender the mediation of its good offices, in the hope of restoring peace.

☞ JULES FAVRE's reply to Minister WASHBURNE, on receiving the announcement of the informal recognition of the new Republic by this Government, is received. He expresses the gratitude of the French Government for the action of the United States, and declares that the course this nation has pursued will be followed by the new Republic, and that it will take as symbols—love of industry and respect of the rights of all. Minister WASHBURNE, in his speech to the crowd of people and soldiers who serenaded him on Thursday evening, said that the American people, "with warm hearts and language felicitate their former allies on the accomplishment of a pacific revolution, free from all stains of blood, and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty." The Paris papers continue praising the United States.

The declaration of the French Republic was, on Thursday, celebrated in Madrid by imposing street demonstrations. M. CASTELLAR made a speech to the crowds of people, in which he said: "The Spanish people, delivered from their Kings, ruled now by universal suffrage, will soon join the great political movement to form the United States of Europe." Switzerland has recognized the new Republic; GARIBALDI has offered her his services; and Mme. Sand has saluted the new régime.

NAPOLEON, a prisoner, is again described in our dispatches. He is said to look "serious, but not crushed." The Ex-Empress has reached England, and has joined the Prince.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The English iron-plated steamer *Captain* sunk, yesterday, off Cape Finisterre, France, and all on board perished, to the number of 500....Forty breech-loaders and a large quantity of ammunition were seized at Cork, Ireland, yesterday....All three of the Atlantic cables are now in good working order....The Italian Army has been mobilized, and Gen. CIALDINI appointed Commander-in-Chief....There was an immense republican demonstration at Florence, on Thursday....Señor CASTELLAR is reported to be at the head of the Republicans in Spain....Twenty-six German professors of law and medicine have signed the protest against the results of the Ecumenical Council.

GENERAL.

The New-England Fair at Manchester, N. H., closed yesterday, after a very successful series of exhibitions. Two valuable stallions, while exercising on the race-course, ran into each other, and one was killed instantly and the other fatally injured.

The steam-ship *Tauranga* collided with a coal ketch near Auckland, New-Zealand, on the 23d of July, and both vessels were sunk and eighteen lives lost.

NAPOLEON's fête was celebrated by a solemn Te Deum in the Sandwich Islands.

The Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands is reported to be seriously ill.

An immense natural cave has been discovered near Corinne, Utah. It has been explored for two miles without any termination or outlet being found.

The Pacific Railroad excursion party has been, for some days past, visiting the mountains and valleys of Colorado.

The Cuban League of this City has issued an appeal to the Republicans, on behalf of the insurgents of Cuba.

ANDREW J. SHERBURNE, of Pittsfield, N. H., was shot yesterday by PASCAL R. RICHARDS, at a hotel, while the two were disputing about a horse.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, which destroyed a building valued at about $60,000.

The newly-appointed Ministers from Chili and the United States of Colombia, presented their credentials to President GRANT yesterday, and the usual complimentary speeches passed between them.

Treasurer SPINNER is very sick and unable to attend to his official duties.

The President yesterday appointed several Indian agents and diplomatic representatives, including M. J. CRAMER as Minister to Denmark, and ABNER A. ADREY as Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

On Wednesday the sealing-wax manufactory of Mr. HORNBY, at Beverly, took fire from the boiling over of a cauldron of pitch, and the building, with the stock, was completely destroyed. Loss $12,000.

A large portion of the town of Port Wine, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday evening, and had an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the Pioneer Association and the people generally.

The municipal election of San Francisco occurred on Wednesday, and the Taxpayers' ticket was elected, with the exception of the Collector and Fire Commissioner, who are Democrats.

Rev. Dr. NATHAN LORD, for more than thirty-five years President of Dartmouth College, died, at his residence in Hanover, N. H., yesterday, at the advanced age of seventy-seven.

The Republican State Convention of Kansas was held at Topeka yesterday and the day before. D. P. LOWE was nominated for member of Congress, and the prospects were in favor of THOS. A. OSBORN, of Leavenworth, for Governor.

A yacht-race between the *Phantom*, *Cambria* and *Madeline*, at Newport yesterday, the *Phantom* won the prize, (a cup,) making 16 minutes 35 seconds better time than the *Cambria*.

The Governorship.

It could scarcely be expected that the Republican Convention should meet and separate without giving some cause for personal jealousies and bickerings. There will probably be a good deal of sheet-lightning visible in the political firmament for some days to come. There can be no doubt that some very pretty "management" and intrigues have come to grief, and that the independent course taken by so many of the delegates rather astonished those who thought they held the Convention in their own hands. The disappointment expressed in some quarters over Mr. GREELEY's defeat is nothing more than natural, for his name ought never to have been introduced unless there had been the strongest probability of its acceptance. To that measure of fair play and consideration his services justly entitle him. The truth is, however, that so much superfluous strategy went on over his head that he was inevitably sacrificed. Between two stools he fell to the ground. If Senator FENTON had contrived to afford him a fair chance the result might have been different. The rival Senators between them lost control of the situation, and the fault is not to be laid at the door of Senator CONKLING, who can never be accused of acting in bad faith toward Mr. GREELEY. The divided aims which must animate a considerable section of the party while Senator FENTON pursues his warfare with his brother Senator, will produce worse consequences than we have yet seen if wiser counsels do not prevail. Senator CONKLING is earnest and indefatigable, and is far too strong with the party to be easily overthrown, and too skillful to be out-generaled.

These personal discords will be extinguished by the general voice of public scorn, even if Senator FENTON himself is so ill-advised as to continue to do his best to keep them alive. Minor squabbles, we may rest assured, will die out of themselves—especially if Mr. CURTIS keeps his temper. It is pretty well known that it was not his fault he was nominated for the Governorship; and therefore it seems a little unnecessary to subject him to the process which a contemporary describes as "taking the skin off and rubbing the salt in." Mr. CURTIS, we may take it for granted, did not go to the Convention with any idea of being nominated; but even if he had done so, we fail to see that the ambition could be justly reckoned against him as a crime. People who were at Saratoga well know that at one time affairs got into a muddle, and it is extremely fortunate that no mischief resulted to the party. The only point on which the public attention ought now to be fixed is the absolute necessity of carrying the ticket as it stands, in the interests of good Government and honest dealing. Republicans may here and there differ among themselves with regard to this or that name on the ticket—for, as we have often said, ours is a party in which free discussion has always been invited, and no member of it is asked to suppress his opinion on any subject. But the time is coming when we must work heartily together for the welfare of the general public. Individual jealousies can wait—they can be fought out when the election is over. In the great bulk of the party, nothing like serious dissension exists. Most of us are decided in our opinion that the State ought to be rescued from the hands of the Democrats, and that Gen. GRANT's Administration well deserves that encouragement which a Republican triumph here would afford it. Surely, these are positions which scarcely admit even of dispute. Gen. WOODFORD is evidently determined to do his best to win, and he will do well to pay no attention to the clatter which is made in some quarters about "the proper person" to stand at the head of the ticket. He *is* the "proper person," and we must elect him. As for these Senatorial squabbles, and the intrigues which they engender, the public is sick of them. The new Collector cannot well be congratulated on the success of his first attempt at political organization. But he will doubtless do better when he has had a little more practice.

The New Aspect of the War.

So long as the Empire existed, the moral strength enlisted in the war was on the side of Germany. It took up arms in self-defense, and made war against NAPOLEON and his dynasty as a source of constant danger to the peace of Europe.

With the overthrow of the Empire, and the establishment of a Republic, the aspect of the whole question underwent a change. The declared cause of Prussia's offense had been removed; the purpose it set out to accomplish had been effected.

The revolution which uprooted a dynasty, essentially altered the conditions which until then controlled the current of foreign sympathy. There was no longer resting ground for the plea that had justified aversion to NAPOLEON and distrust of his policy, and on the other hand had sustained with approval the ideas which united Germany and shaped its course in the conflict. The contest ceased to be one between a free people, solicitous only for their national consolidation and development, and an ambitious usurper, who sought in trivial incidents a pretext for assailing the territory of a neighbor. Free Germany remained the same, save that brilliant victories had added to its *prestige* and proved its power. But France is no more the same. Instead of a dynasty we have a disenthralled people; in the place of an Empire we have a Republic. The necessity for restraining a NAPOLEON is over. The war, which was righteous while waged against an aggressive despot, will, if continued, endanger the existence of a government akin to our own.

Until these changes occurred, the determination of Germany to exact guarantees for the future maintenance of peace was intelligible and fair. The annexation of Alsace and Lorraine would have been regarded as a not unreasonable territorial adjustment, whatever might have been said as to the policy of absorbing a large population against their will. Or the acquisition of Strasbourg and Metz, and their retention as assurances of frontier safety, would have been accepted as a prudent and not immoderate proceeding. If, in addition to either of these conditions, Germany had demanded pecuniary compensation for the cost of the campaign, few out of France would have deemed the demand extortionate, or, in its nature, unjust.

How far are these considerations affected by the altered position of France? The Provisional Government declares that the policy of the Republic is peace, and is understood, as an evidence of its sincerity, to be willing to reduce the military and naval establishments to a peace standard. The expression of the purpose is, no doubt, much easier than its realization—and in the meantime it must be taken for what it is worth. We may further assume that the Republic would consent to pay as indemnity any sum not inordinately extravagant. But the relinquishment of fortresses and territory implies a degree of national humiliation to which the Government dare not be a consenting party.

On either side, then, the Republic is beset with danger. If it be required to submit to territorial sacrifices, it is in jeopardy from the resentment of the French people, who may not discriminate as to responsibility between the Empire that is gone and the Republic that exists. If, impelled by a sense of what is due to the pride of its people, it resolve to continue the struggle, in spite of the overwhelming odds that are against it, nothing but some sudden and marvelous turn of fortune can save it from destruction. Its only hope of life rests upon peace. And the probabilities of peace are measured by the generosity of King WILLIAM's nature and the moderation of his counselors.

We should have greater expectations of magnanimity on the part of the King if the new France were aught else than a Republic. To royalty, republican institutions are not usually objects of admiration. We rely more on the sagacity of BISMARCK, and the prudential suggestions of other advisers. They are not likely to overlook the democratic element that runs through Germany, or the odium that would follow a war of destruction—begun against an Emperor—continued against a Republic. Nor can successive military triumphs blind them to the possibilities which are always hidden behind war. The German Armies are not prepared for an indefinite continuance of the hardships they have endured, or the climatic vicissitudes incident to the season. There is a report that cholera has already appeared among them, and against enemies of that sort even the wondrous strategy of VON MOLTKE cannot adequately provide. Besides, delay makes complications possible. A disposition to crush France—and an attempt to exact impossible terms would be equivalent to an attempt to destroy the nation—may rouse other Powers to the necessity of making common cause with the Republic. The rumor which ascribes to Russia a willingness to entertain the idea of an alliance is probably premature, but, at least, it implies nothing essentially unlikely. And BISMARCK is too wise to despise these contingencies. He knows that it is not the interest of United Germany to make of Europe a common enemy.

A formal Congress for the settlement of the territorial question is an alternative which France can accept only as a last resort. It is objectionable more by reason of danger to the Republic than to the boundaries of France. In such a body, moreover, this country could play no part. The only Government in the world on which republican France should be able instinctively to rely, would be powerless in the adjudication of its fate. The fact should stimulate President GRANT to the prompt exercise of all the influence he can command as a mediator in the cause of humanity and freedom.

Democracy at the South.

The continual burden of Democratic complaint against the Republican Party is that it has invaded the ancient sanctity of State rights, and impaired the original compact of the Constitution. It is chiefly upon that issue that the party—especially at the South—is now diligently organising its campaigns in the various States. The arguments advanced by them are as old as the Government itself. They are the same as were advanced by the great Nullifier in 1832, again by the Southern leaders in 1850, and finally by the Secessionists of 1861. There is no difference, either in the logic or the natural conclusion of those arguments, then and now. They lead irresistibly to the reassertion of the right of secession—a doctrine which has been forever settled by the arbitrament of war. And yet Democratic leaders, while they concede that secession is dead, still claim that in all other respects the doctrine of State rights is intact.

Even by the closest analysis of the modern Democratic argument, it is difficult to discover the precise point the party is seeking to establish. Without the right of secession the doctrine of State rights, as formerly understood, amounts to nothing, for it leaves the States no power of assertion against the Federal Government, in case they are overruled by regular Federal legislation. But one of two resources would be left to the Democratic Party, if it persisted in clinging to this fragment of its old political dogma. It must either assert that a portion of our nationality is still vested in each of the States, or that the Government is a unit, deriving its power and authority from the equal representation of all the States at Washington. If it take the first proposition it revives the impracticable theory of CALHOUN; if the latter, it trespasses upon Republican ground. If the result of the war established anything, it settled the question of nationality, and forever extinguished the old Southern doctrine of State rights. By so doing it has not in any essential particular impaired those rights, but has only put them in the exclusive custody of the constitutional representatives of all the States in Congress assembled.

The process by which this grand principle was practically settled was necessarily anomalous. Federal authority was obliged to assert itself as conqueror, after the war, in order to reëstablish the Federal relations of the Southern States in such a way as to secure the fruits of the struggle, and forever get rid of the political heresy which brought it on. To accomplish this, another struggle was involved, scarcely less fierce, although bloodless, than the other—and in this the loyal people again triumphed. The scheme of policy known as reconstruction, involved the imposition of terms, the acceptance of which the Democracy now assert was not binding upon the South, because it was made under a sort of military compulsion, and hence has arisen the new and apparently modified assertion of the old doctrine of State rights. The position is one which does not admit of argument, for the Southern States were simply restored to the Union upon terms prescribed by a conqueror, and all the talk of the Democrats about "Radical usurpation" and "invasion of the rights of States" is wide of the mark.

When, therefore, the Democratic orators and editors arraign the Republican Party for the reconstruction policy which has been pursued, they simply reassert the doctrines of the rebellion, and practically express their obstinate adherence to them. We are at a loss to discover the object which they hope to accomplish. Many of them disclaim any purpose of undoing the work of reconstruction, or of ever again resisting Federal authority. Why, then, so loudly denounce the political systems under which they are organising and acting? Why listen to the very men who led them into the war of the rebellion, who practiced usurpations upon the Southern people ten-fold as great as any they now complain of, and who finally failed ignominiously in everything they attempted?

The Republican Party has completed its work of reconstruction so far as Federal action is concerned, and has left the result in the hands of the people of the South. There can be no new Federal interference, any more than there can be a revived disloyal resistance. It seems strange that intelligent Southerners do not appreciate this fact more fully, and, entering upon the manly exercise of their restored political rights, turn a deaf ear to the mischievous voices which once lured them to political destruction.

Brains in the Private Soldier.

It has long been a current opinion with military men that it was of no consequence how ignorant or degraded the rank and file and petty officers of an army were. They were merely machines, or "food for powder," and for this reason education and character were of no account. It may be safely said that the ordinary stuff of the British Army is among the worst in the world. The rank and file of the Austrian and Italian Armies has been little better. The French private and under officer has always been a man of more intelligence than his compeer in the armies mentioned above; still he has not been a man of education, nor has he been valued for his brains.

This old military idea was prevalent in the beginning of our civil war. It was supposed that a highly organized and intellectual community, like that of New-England, for instance, or a very active and intelligent one, such as the Western, was not so well adapted for fighting as a rough, border, ignorant class, such as filled the ranks of the Southern armies. The Southerners were accustomed to brawls and used to arms. Their lives were less valuable, and they valued them less; and it seemed at first like a waste of material and a sure source of defeat, to pit our cultivated sons and brothers against such a scum and riff-raff as filled some of the rebel regiments. But after the first shocks of the struggle were over, when, no doubt, the habit of using arms and of a rough life did count for something, it began to be seen that brains and *morale* were immense elements, even with the rank and file. When young men, inheriting honored names and with large fortunes, died in the ranks just as the drayman or the day-laborer, all portions of our forces felt the moral impulse, and our community saw with surprise that the weight of culture and training was in knowing how and when to die. As the war went on, every branch of our service felt the effects of the national training and education. It was not an accident by which Mr. STANTON and Gen. MEIGS could transport, arm, and feed a million of men over thousands of miles of territory, without ever a regiment being short of rations, or failing in ammunition, or being late in their concurrence with other forces. It was because they had hundreds of subordinate officers from top to bottom of the army, who bent all their trained faculties, and spent the fruits of years of education, in doing their own individual part in the campaign thoroughly and exactly. When battles were lost, and the time came for calm endurance and the careful refitting of our strength, brains and character "told." It is no vain boast to say that a foreign invader might take and burn every large city in the American Union, and the nation would be as far from yielding as ever, simply because the people are too intelligent to despair.

Toward the close of the war, our superiority in the Provost Marshal's, or secret agency department, was very apparent, and this is especially a service of brains. So with all the mechanical detail, the laying of railroads, making of bridges, building entrenchments, constructing iron vessels, or inventing and improving new implements of war—in these, education was giving us every day immense advantages over our adversaries.

But never has the old military axiom been so overthrown as in the two great wars of Prussia. Her army was a whole people, the best educated in Europe. In the ranks and among the minor officers, were the flower of the nation—sons of professors, bankers and gentry, and ordinary men of good training and education. It was an army from the common schools. "The universities conquered at Sadowa," said RENAN; the schools overthrew the Emperor at Sedan. Never, probably, in the history of the world, except in our own civil war, were so many cultivated and subtle brains made food for powder, as in the terrible slaughter at Beaumont and Sedan. The highest German culture showed its richest fruits in those fearful scenes, in teaching men how to die.

From the first day of the campaign, the struggle, as in all modern warfare, has been one of brains. The remarkable and orderly transportation of such vast bodies of men, the perfect arrangement of supplies, the organization in the ammunition and ordnance department, which so surprised the world, were the fruit of intellect and study. Then as the army advances, they are found by their surprised enemy to know the mountain passes, the country roads, and every feature of the landscape as well as the natives. This again is study. VON MOLTKE moves his pieces of fifty thousand men, with the precision of chessmen, but this is because he and the officers know the country, as a German knows the divisions of ancient Attica, and the men are trained to a scientific exactness of movement. As they gradually occupy the enemy's territory, the requisitions are said to be made with the knowledge which only a French assessor would have of the means of the peasants. They evidently advance, too, with a perfect familiarity with the resources and movements of their antagonists. Their *intendance*, as the French call the spy and secret agency system, is perfect; all this is the fruit of brains.

With the French, as we all know, all is reversed. The transportation is irregular, the commissariat miserable, the ammunition only half supplied, and the *intendance* worse than nothing. The officers do not know their own provinces, miss the country roads, and whole armies move in ignorance of the enemy's proximity. The men fight well; but there is nowhere invention, enterprise, or the vigorous use of the intellect on the great problem before them. The private soldier, the non-commissioned officer and the average of the officers, evidently are not men of education or training. In the Franco-Prussian war brains have conquered.

A French Republican on Revenue Reform.

Sundry journals on both sides of the Atlantic seem to be greatly exercised, about what they are pleased to term the lack of ability among the Republican leaders of France. Such critics seem to labor under the delusion that since THIERS and GUIZOT practiced statesmanship under LOUIS PHILIPPE, the administrative talents of France have been concentrated in NAPOLEON III., and that since the creatures of the Empire were notoriously second-rate men, their opponents have developed no claims to rank in a higher category. To say that the journalists, lawyers and professors who mainly compose the existing Government of France have no reputation for administrative capacity, is simply to assert that they have been consistent and incorruptible in their republicanism. They made no terms with the man of the 2d December, and therefore the bureaucracy of France knew them not, and they have had to expend on mere criticism talents whose fitness for the responsibilities of office are still untried.

As an indication of the statesman-like ability, which we take to be the rule and not the exception among the Eleven who now control the destinies of France, we may instance a volume newly published in Paris by JULES SIMON, the new Minister of Public Instruction. The book is mainly occupied with a defense of the Anglo-French commercial treaty, and comprises four speeches on this subject, delivered by its author in the early part of the present year. This treaty, it may be remarked, was emphatically the work of the Emperor, and its efficacy was very materially impaired by the arbitrary manner of its enactment. Nevertheless, the Republican revenue reformer feels in no way bound to dispute the soundness of its provisions or the good effects that have attended it, because of its questionable parentage. Speaking as a representative of the great wine-growing interest of France,—by far the most extensive section of its agriculture,—M. SIMON brings irresistible facts and figures to show that the great unity of interests which constitutes national growth has experienced the natural expansion which results from unshackling the sinews of commerce. But perhaps the most striking evidence of broad and statesman-like opinions in the new Minister, is where he shows the powerlessness of isolated facts and figures against the steady operation of great principles, and where he characterizes, in scornful irony, the excess of Government interference in France. He likens his country to a child that has been taught to walk upon crutches, and who, becoming a man, is terribly afraid of trusting himself to the unaided soles of his feet. "That," he adds, "is where we are with our *octrois*, our custom-houses, our censorship, our routine of all sorts, our centralization, our preventive laws. When we have well hampered, hindered, dwarfed nature, we admire ourselves in our work, and we call it civilization." The man who can write like this may be sneered at as a mere professor, but is extremely likely, with proper opportunities, to make good his claim to the character of a distinguished statesman.

The Season's Amusements.

The coming season promises to be, in some respects, the most brilliant ever known in New-York. It has begun, not inauspiciously, with two performances of Shakespearean plays, by a company not brilliant at a single point, and monotonously dull elsewhere, but of an excellence sufficiently uniform to command intelligent attention. We are glad to add that it has also commanded good houses; so that a tangible encouragement exists for a repetition of the worthy experiment which has given us this week at Niblo's Garden. A further promise of good Shakespearean acting is afforded by the arrival here of Mrs. DALLAS, who, as Miss ISABELLA GLYN, has long held a high position on the English stage.

We are not yet informed where this clever lady will appear, but when she does so her *Lady Macbeth* and *Cleopatra* should be found to surpass—with a single exception, perhaps, in the former character—any yet seen by this generation. Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will begin her series of concerts directly, and may afterward, if suitable arrangements can be made, appear in opera. Mme. MARIE SEEBACH may be seen at the Fourteenth-street Theatre in a few days, and is expected to produce a deep impression; and her countrywoman, Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK, following the example of other foreign artists of rank, is to act shortly in English. Mr. FECHTER is looked for in New-York during the Winter, and will, we may presume, add to his great reputation and popularity here by appearing in some new characters; and Mr. JEFFERSON, a native artist, whose star in its peculiar sphere does not pale by contrast with those of any foreign luminaries, is playing a brilliant engagement at Booth's Theatre, preparatory to the re-entrance of the accomplished manager.

Turning to our regular comedy theatres, the note of preparation is heard from the favorite house ruled over by Mr. WALLACK, which should prove this season as great a resort for wit, fashion and family gatherings of the town as it has been for so many years past. A new London play, "The Two Roses," is to be the first attraction of the campaign, and the veteran skill and fine touch for the popular pulse so often exhibited before, will, we may be certain, make varied and abundant provision for the frequenters of WALLACK's in the future. The enterprising young manager of the Fifth-avenue Theatre throws open his doors next Tuesday with "Man and Wife," a play founded on Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' last and very clever novel. Mr. DALY has collected a company rich in talent and experience, and we see no reason why the rewards due to untiring industry and ambition should not be in store for him. Meanwhile, at the gorgeous Grand Opera-house, the saltatorial spectacles of the last few months are shortly to retire before a fresh opera bouffe company, who have succeeded in getting out of Paris, and who, having been selected by Mr. MAX MARETZEK, ought to include, as we are assured they do, talent of the first order. As a matter of news, if not one of unmixed gratification, we are also called on to announce the approaching revival of the something-too-famous "Black Crook," at Niblo's Garden. We regret, especially when remembering the substantial results of their late presentations of SHAKESPEARE, that the management should find it expedient to resuscitate a drama, which, for the sake of the public and their theatre, we would willingly see forgotten. At the Olympic, burletta, which may be described as an English offshoot of opera bouffe, is finding acceptance, and is to be succeeded by several novelties. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, an artist of promise, is personating the heroine of a new melodrama at Wood's Museum, and a new piece of dramatic entertainment, presided over by Miss LINA EDWIN, is to open next Monday, having replaced KELLY & LEON's Minstrels, in the building that troupe formerly occupied.

It will be seen that, as regards theatrical pleasures, the New-York public is, this season, to be bountifully supplied. As regards Italian opera, we regret to say reports are less definite. The disastrous financial consequences of lyric experiments, which have of late constituted the rule in this Metropolis, have clearly frightened speculators out of the field. Perhaps a temporary cessation of this delightful amusement will be favorable, rather than otherwise, to its future prospects. Abstinence may beget with the public a keen and remunerative appetite, and managers may learn the double art both to please and [illegible]. In the meantime, it is consoling to remember that, with Mlle. NILSSON, Miss KELLOGG, and Signori BRIGNOLI and LEFRANC in the country, the materials exist for a fine operatic combination, if, at Midwinter or in the Spring, any courageous manager have nerve and address to bind them together.

It is announced that Mr. WOODFORD, Republican candidate for Governor, will invite Mr. HOFFMAN, the Democratic candidate in expectancy, to submit their personal claims and qualifications, and the pretensions of their parties, to joint meetings of Republicans and Democrats, to be held throughout the State. Mr. HOFFMAN has, before now suggested this course: will he accept Mr. WOODFORD's invitation, and enable the citizens of the State to judge of their relative merits as candidates, and of the relative title to confidence possessed by the two parties? Mr. HOFFMAN aims high: the Governorship now, the Presidency hereafter, is the line marked out for him by his friends. Of course he will demolish Mr. WOODFORD,—or give Mr. WOODFORD a chance of demolishing him?

Our Washington correspondent has stated, on the authority of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, that an election will certainly be held in Georgia this Fall, and that the contrary impression is unjust to parties in the State. We trust that the election will be held as stated; but a published letter of Mr. FARROW, Attorney-General of Georgia, fastens upon the majority of the Republican State Central Committee the responsibility of efforts to prevent the holding of an election, if possible. The *True Georgian* had previously alleged that Gov. BULLOCK is a party to the scheme, and though the Governor has assailed the newspaper, he has not explicitly denied the charge. What is his position? And what is the purpose of those members of the local Republican Committee who, by evading the question, expose the whole party in the State to a charge of bad faith? The Attorney-General of the United States has said that an election should be held in November. The Attorney-General of the State expresses the same opinion. Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, writes to Mr. FARROW that the same opinion prevailed in Congress when the Georgia bill was under consideration. That there is now, or has been, the slightest doubt upon this subject is disgraceful to those whose action makes doubt possible. Georgia has embarrassed the Republican Party quite long enough.

The work upon the City Post-office is, after all, to be suspended, because Congress, in its desire to control the details of work upon public buildings, chose to impose impracticable conditions. There has been a hope that some mode of averting the consequences of the First Controller's recent decision would be discovered,—but to no purpose. The limit of expenditure prescribed will be reached in three weeks or a month, and then the work will cease until Congress condescends to remove the obstacle created by its own folly. The best working season of the year will be wasted for reasons of which the Congressional Committee should be ashamed.

Intervention in the affairs of Europe not having been contemplated by any party in this country, the decision of the Cabinet—yesterday transmitted to Paris and Berlin—will probably be accepted as providing for all that is possible under the circumstances. President GRANT represents the almost universal feeling of the American people when he expresses the painful interest with which the continuance of the contest between Germany and republican France is watched, and the desire to see peace restored. For the promotion of this end the same mediation may be found desirable; and the Government of the United States declares its readiness to act as mediator, with no motive except that which is furnished by humane and just considerations. Both Powers might rely upon the disinterestedness of this country as mediator with a confidence that would be impossible if a European Congress were called upon to act as umpire between them.

With more candor than judgment, an orthodox Democratic journal—the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*—thus explains the course to be pursued in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment:

"We should avoid the appearance of hostility to this infamous amendment, at least until we are in a position to secure its abolishment, or have it declared inoperative by competent authority. This course is earnestly recommended on the score of future party success."

FRANK BLAIR's policy all the time! "Wait until the Democrats elect a President," he said,—"then reconstruction shall be upset." "So act that the North shall believe that we accept the Fifteenth Amendment; when we get power it shall be declared inoperative,"—is the maxim now offered for Democratic guidance. Is this the kind of acquiescence intended by the *World* and moderates of that school?

There are some singular coincidences suggested by the late overthrow of the French Empire. Thus, the third NAPOLEON is succeeded by the third Republic, the dethroned Emperor reigned very nearly for the same space of time—eighteen years less a few months—as his kingly predecessor, LOUIS PHILIPPE. The attempt at a female regency—in the latter case that of the Duchesse D'ORLEANS—was in both cases foiled by the swift movements of the Republicans. Whether another link may be added to the chain of analogies by NAPOLEON III. being placed in a new Elba, and escaping thence to make a final battle for his throne, remains to be seen. The fact that he ascended the French throne at about the age his uncle quitted it is, however, one among many reasons for thinking this latter event improbable.

Recent experiments in opium cultivation have resulted in complete success, and in future it is to be grown on a large scale in Vermont. The attempt was originally made, we believe, by a Mr. WILSON, of Monkton in that State. He sowed, in the Spring of 1868, about six acres with poppy seed. The yield from the gathered juice of the poppy-heads or capsules was 840 pounds, for which the grower got $8 to $10 a pound from druggists in New-England. It is said that this quality of opium will produce, with care, ten per cent. of morphia. When we remember the statements of chemists and physicians about the alarming increase during late years of the consumption of this drug in the United States, it may well be questioned whether the prospect of adding to its supply affords room for congratulation.

The poet says that "the world has never known its greatest men;" but it cannot be disputed that the France of today, like the France of 1793, affords an arena for greatness which should tempt it to show itself, if it really exists. What a London journal calls the "miracle" of 1793, when France successfully faced all Europe in arms, was the legitimate fruit of the critical nature of the situation. The occasion made the men; that is, it gave the opportunity for military and administrative genius to display [illegible]. Whether such emergency has [illegible] we cannot say, but whether the splendid efforts of the last generation will be forthcoming to meet it only time can disclose.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Political Murder in Ireland—Seizure of Ammunition at Cork—The Atlantic Cables all in Working Order.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The body of PATRICK FITZGERALD was found near Dungarven, Ireland, today. It is supposed he was shot for political reasons. Forty breech-loaders and a large quantity of ammunition were discovered and seized by the Police of Cork today. No arrests were made....The French cable between St. Pierre and Duxbury is now repaired, and the tests are perfect. All three of the Atlantic cables are now in complete working order.

Affairs in Spain and Italy—Republican Movements—German Protest Against the Infallibility Dogma.

FLORENCE, Sept. 9.—MARTINO has carried important propositions to Italy. Gen. CIALDINI has been appointed Commander-in-Chief....The army has been mobilized....An immense Republican demonstration was made here yesterday. ....Señor CASTELLAR is at the head of the Spanish Republicans.

MUNICH, Sept. 9.—Twenty-six Government Professors of law and medicine have added their signatures to the protest of the Theological Faculty against the results of the Ecumenical Council.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Burning of a Town in California—The Printers' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The principal portion of the town of Port Wine, Sierra County, Cal., was burned on the 1st inst. Twenty-two buildings were destroyed....Great interest is felt in the municipal election, which occurs here to-morrow, and it is thought will be very closely contested....The printers' strike, which was renewed in Sacramento after its defeat here, has totally failed. The Sacramento Typographical Union not only formally receded from the demands for which they struck, but also adopted a resolution absolving their members from the obligation not to work in the same offices with non-members, and suspending indefinitely all the rules of the Union. The refusal of several California newspapers to re-employ any strikers, has thrown many men out of work, and makes a demand for thoroughly competent compositors who have had no part in the movement.

Arrival of Gen. Sherman at San Francisco—The Municipal Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Gen. SHERMAN arrived here this evening, and had a grand reception; the Pioneers' Society and militia turned out to welcome him. Flags were displayed on buildings and shipping, and the city presented a holiday appearance....The election is passing off quietly; the Tax-payers' ticket, with one or two exceptions on it, will probably be elected....The remittances to New-York by railroad, last week, amounted to $460,000, principally in silver bullion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The election passed off quiet yesterday. Over 20,000 votes were polled. The Tax-payers' ticket was elected, with two exceptions, AUSTIN, Democrat, being elected Collector, and ROSENFELDT, Democrat, Fire Commissioner. There was more "scratching" than usual....Gen. SHERMAN, today, inspected the harbor fortifications. He to-morrow participates in an excursion with the Society of Pioneers in honor of the admission of California into the Union.

Marine Disaster at New-Zealand—Celebration of Napoleon's Fete at the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The steam-ship *Tauranga* collided with a coal-ketch near Auckland, New-Zealand, on the 23d of July. Both vessels foundered immediately. Eighteen lives were lost....Letters from England reached Auckland July 15, via San Francisco, nine days before the letters of the same date were received via the Suez Canal.

HONOLULU, Aug. 24, via SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A solemn te deum was sung here in the Catholic Cathedral in commemoration of the fête of NAPOLEON. The King, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the officers of the American steamer *Jamestown*, were present.... The volcano of Mounaloa exhibits signs of another eruption. Since the violent earthquake of the 7th, heavy rains have prevailed....The Metcalf Plantation has been sold for $46,000....The Queen Dowager is dangerously ill.

THE WEST.

Excursionists in Colorado—Visiting the Mountain Peaks and Canons.

GEORGETOWN, Colorado, Sept. 7.—The Pacific Railroad excursion party arrived here at 6 o'clock this afternoon in Concord coaches, drawn by six horses. They changed conveyances, each mounting horses and started on their proposed visit to Gray's Peak, and other places of resort and interest about sun-rise, all in high glee. They reached the Peak at 11 A. M., enjoyed the grandness of the scenery and partook of the pure mountain air for a short time; they then returned, arriving here at from 4 to 5 P. M. Coaches were in readiness, and when filled the party started for Idaho Springs.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 8.—A party of excursionists who left for the Rocky Mountains on Tuesday morning, returned this afternoon. Golden City, Central City, Blackhawk, Idaho and Georgetown were visited, and the mining operations and reduction works in various valleys and cañons were inspected. A considerable portion of the party ascended Gray's Peak, sixteen miles beyond Georgetown. From this peak, which is 17,500 feet above the level of the sea, a most extended and very grand scene is presented, including South Park, Middle Park and the Mount of the Holy Cross, all to the westward; Long's Peak on the north, Pike's Peak to the south, and the Plains to the east, with a snowy range all round for hundreds of miles. The ascent is laborious, but the view from the top well repays the exertion. To-night a banquet was given to the party at the American Hotel, at which were present many prominent citizens of Denver and the Territory. The mountain trip had been pleasurable throughout, and heartily enjoyed by all the party. They leave for home after the banquet to-night. All well.

Discovery of a Huge Cave in Utah—A Man and His Team Killed by Lightning.

CORINNE, Utah, Sept. 7.—A party of men engaged on the new road to connect Coch Valley with Bear River Valley discovered a huge natural cave with a stream of water running through it toward the entrance. Some of the party with lights penetrated the cave a distance of about two miles without discovering any other outlet. In some places the roof of the cave was so high that it could not be seen with the lights they had. They intend shortly to explore this natural wonder thoroughly.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 7.—A heavy storm prevailed here this afternoon. Mr. GOFF, formerly a politician of this city, while driving one horse and leading another through the city, was, together with both horses, instantly killed by lightning.

NEW-ENGLAND.

The Fair at Manchester—Closing Day of the Exhibition—Loss of Two Valuable Race Horses.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 9.—The New-England Fair closed today after the most successful exhibition ever given. Senator PATTERSON delivered the closing address, followed by remarks from Gov. STEARNS. The receipts of the Fair amounted to between $23,000 and $24,000, and the expenses, including premiums, to about $19,000. The attendance today was not large. At the afternoon trotting for horses that never beat 2:55, there were six entries. The first purse, $250, was won by *Frosty*, owned by JOHN TYLER, of West Lebanon. Time—2:45, 2:44, 2:41¼ and 2:39¾. The stallion race and purse of $150 was won by L. W. RAY'S *Cross*, of Manchester....This forenoon the stallions *Lexington*, owned by J. TYLER & Co., of Claremont, N. H., and *Lucius Speck*, owned by C. C. SMITH, of Corinth, Vt., while exercising on the race-track, each going in opposite directions, collided, instantly killing the latter horse, the shaft penetrating his vitals. *Lexington* has a shaft wound in his breast, and right foreleg broken, and will have to be killed. Both were valuable horses.

A New-Hampshire Official Before a Police Court—Probable Murder.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9.—DANIEL E. HILL, Commissioner of Merrimac County, appeared before the Police Court today, on two charges—one for adultery with CLARA DOW, and another for procuring an abortion on the same person. HILL waived an examination and furnished $3,000 bonds to appear at the October term of the Supreme Court for trial....It is reported here, today, that ANDREW J. SHERBURNE, of Pittsfield, was shot by PASCAL B. RICHARDS, of Alton, at a hotel in the latter place, yesterday, while disputing over a horse. SHERBURNE was shot three times, through the abdomen and thigh. He cannot recover.

Yacht-Race at Newport and Providence—The Cambria Beaten by the Phantom.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—A yacht-race at Newport, for a cup offered by Rear Commodore DOUGLASS, was sailed, today, by the *Cambria*, the *Phantom* and the *Madeline*. The time made was as follows: *Phantom*, 5 hours, 3 minutes and 30 seconds; *Cambria*, 5 hours, 29 minutes and 15 seconds; *Madeline*, 5 hours, 30 minutes and 58 seconds. The *Phantom* was entitled to an allowance of 2 minutes and 30 seconds....The race on Seekonk River at this city, this evening, between the Nassau Club, of New-York, and the Narraganset Club, of this city, distance three miles, was won by the former by thirty-six seconds. The Nassau time was 18 minutes 38 seconds.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday—Work on the New Post-Offices to be Stopped—South American Ministers Received—New Appointments—Treasury Matters—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Cabinet meeting today was attended by Secretaries FISH, COX and ROBESON, while First Assistant MARSHALL appeared for the Postmaster-General, and Judge RICHARDSON appeared in the double capacity of Acting Secretary of the Treasury and Acting Attorney-General, while Gen. SCHRIVER appeared for the War Department. There were some few appointments made, the French question considered, and considerable routine business transacted. The President left at 9 o'clock for Long Branch.

WORK ON THE NEW POST-OFFICES TO BE STOPPED.

The effect of the recent decision of the First Controller of the Treasury will be to stop work on the New-York and Boston Post-offices within three or four weeks. It renders unavailable a considerable portion of the appropriations for the New-York and Boston Post-offices which were granted in the Deficiency bill last Spring. The limitation of the clause in the Deficiency bill which provides that no more than half a million shall be expended for New-York and a quarter of a million for Boston until contracts for the whole were completed, also steps in, and under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Architect MULLETT will cause the work to cease in conformity with law. The muddle and delay that Congress causes in these important buildings at every session is deplorable.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

The President is stopping while here with Secretary ROBESON, at the residence of the latter. He will leave in the 9 o'clock train to-night for Long Branch. During the morning a considerable number of visitors were at the White House, but on account of a large amount of public business requiring the President's personal attention, none but representatives of the Cabinet were received. The President visited the War Department this morning at an early hour, on business with Inspector-General SCHRIVER, who, in the absence of Secretary BELKNAP, is performing the duties of Secretary of War. At a Cabinet meeting today, shortly after 12 o'clock, the following were presented: Secretaries FISH, ROBESON, COX, acting Secretary RICHARDSON, the latter also representing Attorney-General, First Assistant Postmaster-General MARSHAL.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made today by the President: Erastmus B. Dennison, of New-Mexico, Indian Agent in New-Mexico; Jasper A. Viall, of Iowa, Superintendent of Indians Affairs for Montana; Fellows D. Pease, of Montana, Indian Agent for Crow Tribe, Montana; W. W. McCauley, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes, vice L. L. Blake removed; Charles S. Jones, of District of Columbia, Indian Agent for the Flathead and other confederate tribes of Indians in Montana Territory, vice M. M. Macauley; M. J. Cramer, of Kentucky, was appointed the Resident Minister of the United States at Denmark; Abner A. Adey, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at Madrid; Wm. A. Page, of Virginia, Consul at Port Said, Egypt; Samuel H. Kingman, Consul at Brindisi; Thos. H. Brady, of Indiana, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies; John H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Leipsic; Henry Fox, Consul at Plymouth; Ralph Abercrombie, Consul at Tumbes, Peru....The President has not yet designated a successor to Mr. MOTLEY, nor will any name be announced until it be known that the person to whom the mission may be offered will accept.

THE MINISTERS FROM CHILI AND COLOMBIA.

The Secretary of State today introduced to the President DON JOAQUIN GODOY, as Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chili, and Señor D. SANTIAGO PEREZ, as Minister Resident of the United States of Colombia.

The following addresses and replies were delivered on the occasion.

Mr. GODOY addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Government of the Republic of Chili has directed me to place in your hands the autograph letter which I have the honor to present you, whereby I am accredited to your Excellency as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Your Excellency will see that the mission with which I have been honored is an expression of the lively and constant solicitude which animates my Government to maintain, and if possible, to increase and strengthen the friendly relations which have so long existed between the Republic of Chili and the one over which your Excellency so wisely and happily presides. It is the first and most pleasing of my instructions to express the cordial wishes of the Government and people of Chili for the increased happiness of your Excellency and the continued prosperity of this powerful nation. It is, to me, a high honor to be the interpreter of these sincere feelings to your Excellency, and it is no less an honor that you permit me to assure you at this time that my efforts shall be unremitting to render myself worthy of the mission which has been confided to me, and to show my gratitude for your friendly interest to the Republic of Chili and her allies, who are indebted to you for recent and unequivocal evidences of regard; and, finally, I hope to have the honor of meriting your good will. If, as I earnestly hope, these are crowned with success, it will be due, rather than to my feeble though decided co-operation, to the favorable reception extended to them by your Excellency.

The President replied: Mr. GODOY, I receive with pleasure your credentials as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chili. It will be an agreeable duty for me to reciprocate the kind spirit on the part of your Government which you say has led to your mission. The United States take a special and lively interest in the welfare and happiness of the Republics of this hemisphere which were formerly dependencies of Spain. I heartily trust that the relations between Chili and her allies on the one side and the mother country on the other, which for some time past have been hostile in a technical sense only, may, with your participation, be restored to a condition of lasting peace and cordiality. For that desirable end I shall earnestly co-operate.

THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

Mr. PEREZ addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to deliver to you my letters of credence as the representative from the United States of Colombia to the United States of America. A very high honor devolves always upon him who acts as an organ of communication between two Governments which have based their intercourse upon the strictest dignity. But to such honor a special gratification is added, when it is felt that the people of the two countries share a sentiment of fraternity toward each other. Owing to that sentiment, their common interests are mutually recognized, and any work which their joint welfare and situation may require them to undertake, will be thereby forwarded. Such, I am happy to believe, is the situation of Colombia and the United States of America. I am also very happy to believe, Sir, that in the discharge of my mission, if I succeed in fulfilling it in accordance with the high views of both the Government which sends me and the one which receives me, I shall find a fresh evidence of the sole, enduring and intimate links between nations as between individuals, are to be found in the practice of candor and justice. Undertaking, as heretofore, the examination of all subjects that may present themselves for consideration between our two countries, under the guidance of these controlling principles any difficulty that may arise will be easily surmounted. Such will be the case in the most important negotiations for interoceanic communication by a ship-canal—an undertaking to whose colossal magnitude must be attributed the deficiencies arising in the compact previous to the starting of the work. While a complete and quick agreement upon all the questions to be settled by that treaty ought not to be expected immediately, still the debate, laborious as it has been, must certainly demonstrate in its satisfactory result that in this, as in everything else, all just demands are compatible, and all legitimate interests may work harmoniously.

To this the President replied: "Mr. PEREZ, I am pleased to receive you as the Minister Resident here of the United States of Colombia. It is not to be doubted that that high honor has been worthily bestowed. Your remarks upon its character show that you propose to enter upon the discharge of the trust with the full understanding of its responsibilities, and in a spirit of candor and good will. It shall be my purpose to meet you in the same spirit, and to endeavor to cause any questions which may be pending, or which may arise between our respective Governments, to be adjusted upon a basis satisfactory to both. The important negotiation to which you allude, justifies the fullest and calmest deliberation for its conclusion. It is to be hoped that, notwithstanding the protracted character of that negotiation it may result in a measure which will insure a successful accomplishment of its great object."

Mr. PEREZ, the new Minister from Colombia, although a young man, has filled high positions in his own country for several years. He is devoted to the cause of education and literary pursuits. He edited, in 1868, the *Mensajero*, a newspaper, which was, at the time, considered the chief cause of the impeachment and trial of President MOSQUERA. Mr. PEREZ enjoys a high reputation for honesty and talent, and comes warmly recommended by Gen. HURLBUT, American Ministry of Bogota.

A SLANDER NAILED.

A statement has been copied into certain newspapers that JAMES FISK, Jr., or his partner, JAY GOULD, paid $1,000 subscription to the President last year, to the fund of the family of the late Gen. RAWLINS. There is not only authority for emphatically contradicting this statement, but the additional fact has been ascertained that more than double that amount was contributed by the President. He has, as trustee, invested $38,000 for Mrs. RAWLINS in registered bonds, besides paying $5,000 on a house for Mrs. RAWLINS in Danville, Conn.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Secretary BOUTWELL will return to Washington in about a week or ten days, when the Acting Secretary of the Treasury will return to Massachusetts, and resume his legal duties as Judge of the Probate Court....Letters received at the office of the Controller of the Currency indicate that after the cotton crop and other produce of the South and West shall be marketed, there will be a greater abundance of money in those sections, and that the demand for banking facilities will be more urgent....Treasurer SPINNER is again very sick, and unable to attend his official duties.

The Marine Disasters off Nova Scotia—Trouble in the Bank of the Province.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—Capt. RAETZ, of the German bark *Hermann*, arrived here on Wednesday, in a schooner, and reported that his vessel had suffered so much in a gale that he had abandoned her, and she sunk soon afterward. Yesterday an American fishing vessel brought the *Hermann* into port, with several holes bored in her bottom. Capt. RAETZ went to the woods and hanged himself on hearing of the circumstances. He also took poison. The crew of the *Hermann* have been arrested. She had a cargo of coal for Boston....There is more trouble in the Bank of Nova Scotia. The directors have refused to allow the Shareholders Committee to examine all their books, alleging that there are certain books open only to directors.

Serious Fire in Philadelphia—Courtesies to the Albany Cadets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—A fire last evening, destroyed the large building used for manufacturing purposes, on Race-street, below Third-street. The total loss is about $50,000, which is divided among a great number of small manufacturers, ivory-turners, pearl-button makers, cutlery-grinders, and pattern-makers. ....The Albany cadets partook of a banquet, last night, at the Continental Hotel, tendered by the National Guards of this city. The cadets left for home this evening.

Republican Convention in Kansas—Congressional Nominations.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 8.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. One hundred and ninety-eight delegates were present. Judge D. P. LOWE, of Fort Scott, was nominated for Congress, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. THOMAS A. OSBORNE, of Leavenworth, will probably be nominated for Governor.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 9.—The Democratic conferees of the Twelfth Congressional District, in session today in this city, nominated J. B. MCCOLLOM, of Montrose, Susquehanna County, for Congress.

HUDSON, Sept. 9.—At the Republican Congressional Convention held here today, Hon. JOHN H. KETCHAM was renominated by acclamation.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9.—The wadding factory of Messrs. GOFF, CRANSTON & BROWNELL, of Pawtucket, was burned this evening. The loss is from $130,000 to $150,000, all covered by insurance. The fire throws eighty hands out of employment.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—JAMES VALLER, twenty-eight years of age, belonging to South Plymouth, Mass., a fisherman on board the schooner *High Flyer*, of Gloucester, Mass., was lost overboard in a gale last Saturday night, on George's Banks. The *High Flyer* put in here to-night.

READING, Penn., Sept. 9.—A man named JOHN BOKOPE, sixty-eight years of age, and his son, aged sixteen, were run over and killed on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, above Annville, this P. M., while driving across the track with two horses. Both the horses were also killed. The bodies of the men were horribly mutilated. The engineer gave ample warning of the approach of the train.

OBITUARY.

Nathan Lord, D. D.

Dr. NATHAN LORD, formerly President of Dartmouth College, died, at Hanover, yesterday forenoon, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was born at Berwick, Me., in 1792, and after such preparation as is afforded by the country schools of that section, entered Bowdoin College when but thirteen years of age. Graduating in 1809, he spent two years as an assistant at Phillip's Academy, Exeter, N. H., and then, after another year spent in general studies, betook himself to the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. Here he remained three years completing his course in 1815. In May of the following year he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Amherst, N. H., where he continued twelve years. On the resignation of Rev. Dr. BENNET TAYLOR, President of Dartmouth College, in 1828, Dr. LORD was called to that position, and retained it upward of thirty-six years. In the midst of his arduous labors there he contributed occasionally to theological reviews and published numerous sermons, essays and letters. Some of these were of a political character, and he appeared as an earnest champion of slavery, endeavoring by various arguments, some of them drawn from Scripture, to show that that institution was lawful and right. This course greatly impaired his popularity which had been considerable in the early years of his Presidency. Growing more and more earnest in his peculiar views, while the opposite doctrines were rapidly gaining ground with the general public, he so far lost the sympathy of the friends of the institution under his charge that during the early part of the war (in 1863,) he found it expedient to resign his position. Since that time he has continued to reside at Hanover, losing none of his interest in the College whose destinies he so long directed. As a writer Dr. LORD was clear and vigorous, and in his views and sentiments, though somewhat harsh and uncompromising, he was, undoubtedly, earnest and conscientious.

STATE POLITICS.

Renomination of Hon. John H. Ketcham for Congress—Mr. Ketcham's Speech.

HUDSON, Sept. 9.—The Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District, met in Convention at the City Hall, in this city, today, every district in Columbia and Dutchess Counties being fully represented. The following officers were chosen: President, PERKINS F. CADY, of Chatham, Columbia County; Vice-Presidents, JOHN P. ADRIANCE and R. W. FROST, of Dutchess, and FRANK H. STOTT and PHILIP ROCKEFELLER, of Columbia County. The Secretaries were PETER R. SLEIGHT and D. T. MCLAUGHLIN, of Dutchess, and HENRY MILLER and ROBERT TARPPER, of Columbia County. There appearing to be but one candidate for nomination, the call of delegates was dispensed with.

Hon. CHARLES L. BEALE, of Columbia County, in an eloquent and well-timed speech, moved that Hon. JOHN H. KETCHAM be renominated by acclamation to represent the Republican Party in the Congress of the United States.

The motion was seconded, and the nomination was made forthwith.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to acquaint Mr. KETCHAM of the action of the Convention: Messrs. CADMAN, BEALE and [illegible], of Columbia County, and Messrs. ADRIANCE, ODELL and MASSANEAU, of Dutchess County, who soon afterward entered the hall in company with the nominee, who was greeted with loud applause.

When this subsided, Mr. KETCHAM said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have not fitting words to thank you for this renewed expression of your approbation and confidence. You have given me today the most flattering evidence that my action upon matters of public policy has met your approval, and that my earnest efforts to serve faithfully my constituents are appreciated. It is an endorsement of which I confess I am proud and which I hope if re-elected, to continue to merit by unremitted efforts to promote the interests of the district and by upholding to the extent of my ability and opportunity the principles we profess—principles which are the bulwarks of the Republic. I congratulate you upon the national progress made since we last assembled in this capacity. Gen. GRANT's triumphant election has given the country what it promised—peace. The efficiency, economy and honesty of his Administration have accomplished all that its most sanguine friends expected in the way of lifting and lightening the numerous burdens imposed by the war. Retrenchment and reform have been its watchwords, and with them grand results deserve to be inscribed high upon our banners. Reconstruction has been successfully concluded; a wise and liberal policy adopted toward the redeemed States by which their paralyzed energies are being rapidly restored, and political and social animosities allayed. Great enterprises for the development of the national domain with its wonderful and varied resources have been encouraged and aided whose beneficent results will be more and more apparent as the years roll on. Finally, our undivided and henceforth united country, with its incalculable capabilities for progress, is placed on the way to unprecedented prosperity and renown. With such a record as this, the result of the organization and perpetuity of the Republican Party, the coming campaign opens under the most favorable auspices. In our own State, however, there is the greatest need of vigilant, untiring labor; and this district, you are well aware, can only be carried by thorough organization and the most persistent effort on the part of every Republican. Each must feel himself personally responsible for the success of the party. Not otherwise can we expect victory. Let me urge you, therefore, to organize your respective wards, towns and districts at once—to be vigilant, earnest and active as you have been in the past, and the triumph of our cause is as assured in November next as it was when, two years ago, everybody was inspired by the exciting issues of a Presidential election. Again sincerely thanking you, I yield the floor to enable the Convention to conclude its business.

When Mr. KETCHAM took his seat the applause was uproarious.

Mr. B. PLATT CARPENTER then addressed the Convention, after which ISAAC PLATT offered a resolution pledging the cordial support of the Republicans of the district to the State ticket.

LOCAL POLITICS.

James O'Brien for Mayor.

About 800 people assembled last evening at Concordia Hall, Forty-first-street, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward James O'Brien Association. Resolutions were read pledging the support of the meeting to JAMES O'BRIEN for Mayor. Speeches were made by Gen. SPINOLA and others against the Tammany Ring and its leaders.

In the Twenty-first Ward a large meeting of the James O'Brien Association took place last night in Oriental Hall, Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. Resolutions were read by Mr. CHAS. SMITH advocating the election of JAMES O'BRIEN to the Mayoralty. Messrs. THOS. DUNPHY, LEANDER BUCK and PATRICK WELSH, President of the Laborers' Union, delivered addresses denouncing Gov. HOFFMAN as a renegade to his party and Mayor HALL as a Know-Nothing, and advocating the election of JAMES O'BRIEN.

Formation of a Woodford Club.

A Woodford campaign club, composed of war veterans, was organized on Thursday evening, at No. 1,465 Second-avenue, (Yorkville,) Twenty-first Assembly District. The following officers were elected: Major JOHN D. TERRY, President; Col. GEO. A. CROCKER, Vice-President; AMOS BROWN, Secretary.

Woodford and Kauffman Campaign Club.

At an adjourned meeting of the Woodford and Kauffman Campaign Club, held last evening at Republican Head-quarters, No. 375 Broome-street, Third Assembly District, the following officers were elected: HOWELL VAIL, President; JACOB SAUR and GEORGE BURKHARDT, Vice-Presidents; WILLIAM A. BORST and JAMES MCCORMACK, Secretaries; and HENRY KRUGER, Treasurer.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Campaign Club of the Fourth Assembly District.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors Campaign Club of the Fourth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 46 East Broadway, the President, JAMES MURRAY, in the chair. Resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the Saratoga Convention, and thanking the delegates for the skill they displayed in the selection of candidates. It was also resolved to present PATRICK MURRAY to the voters of the district as a candidate for the Assembly.

Dr. HANS POWELL tendered his resignation as delegate to the Central Committee. It was accepted, and WILLIAM H. WARD was elected in his place.

Temperance Meeting—Address by the Temperance Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

A public temperance meeting was held last evening at the reading-rooms of the Scotia Division No. 27, Sons of Temperance, Mr. CRYSTAL, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH, candidate in the temperance interest for Lieutenant-Governor, delivered a lengthened address on the evils consequent on the existence of rum-shops and the necessity for a united movement for their suppression. Society would never, he said, attain its proper status until temperance men were elected to positions whence they could regulate and eventually abolish such institutions. This result could only be secured by a consolidation of force, not by allying itself to any party, but by a distinct party, organized with this object. Government was ordained for the protection of the people, and when it failed to accomplish that end its dissolution was a duty the people owed to themselves. That principle, he contended, both the political parties in this country had not observed; for, in the face of the most apparent evidence, they permitted and nurtured the existence of a great evil for individual and political purposes. Expectation of a reform by an alliance to either of those parties was absurd, and the only means of securing that end was by forming themselves into a separate and independent party. It was lamentable to find temperance men casting their votes in the ballot for candidates who would perpetuate this evil, and, though he admitted it was difficult for a man to discard his party proclivities on this single question, all such feelings should be discarded. The question was now assuming greater importance, and in the ensuing election the temperance men should show the spirit which animated them. Too long they had been satiated with mere talk and holiday displays, but the time was fast approaching when, if true to the cause they professed, by a united action they could destroy this terrible evil, which has been fruitful of so many calamities to individuals and to the nation.

New-Jersey.

The Congressional Convention of the Third New-Jersey District met at Somerset, on Thursday. There was a large attendance. The delegates met at the Court-house, and were called to order by Hon. CHAS. SCRANTON, President of the last Convention. A. D. HOHR was elected President, and Dr. R. H. GILBERT, Col. NEWELL, F. S. HOLCOMBE, C. F. HERNE and JOHN R. STAATS, Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT RUSHING, of Warren, was chosen as candidate, Dr. R. H. GILBERT declining to allow his name to go before the Convention. Speeches were made by Mr. APP[illegible], Major HERBERT and Dr. R. H. GILBERT, in response to invita[illegible]

[illegible] NOTES.

[illegible] cordially indorsing the Administration [illegible]

A member of Assembly will be nominated by the Republicans of Croton Dam, N. Y., on the 21st inst.

The Congressional Convention of the Fourth District of Virginia will meet at Danville, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Democracy of the Second Minnesota Congressional District hold their Convention at St. Paul, on the 14th inst.

An anti-dram-shop party will be organized in Broome County, N. Y., on the 15th inst.

Hon. H. B. SMITH and Hon. S. T. HOYT are urged for the Republican Congressional nomination from the Twenty-seventh New-York Congressional District.

WM. P. HAINES, of Biddeford, Democratic candidate for Congress in the First Maine District, is still seriously ill, as he has been for several weeks past. He has not yet been informed of his nomination.

The Maine election is to be held on Monday next, the 12th inst. The Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor are SIDNEY PERHAM and CHARLES W. ROBERTS. The nominations for Congress by both parties are as follows:

Dist. Republicans.	Democrats.
1. John Lynch.	William P. Haines.
2. William P. Frye.	Alvah Black.
3. James G. Blaine.	E. Wilder Farley.
4. John A. Peters.	Marcellus Emery.
5. Eugene Hale.	Philander J. Carleton.

The Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia open the campaign on the 15th inst. with a monster mass-meeting, at which Hon. HENRY WILSON has consented to speak.

The Republican State Central Committee of Virginia, which met at Richmond last week, has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at the capital, on the 2d inst. Measures are being taken to secure a full representation of the Republican voters of every county and city in the State, and the probabilities are that the Convention will be one of the largest delegated bodies ever held in Richmond.

Mr. BUFFINTON is anxious to serve the State of Massachusetts in Congress; Judge PITMAN will be his opponent. Senator HOBART and Senator MORTON, according to the Springfield *Republican*, are making an effort to supplant Messrs. AMES and TWICHELL, and Mr. HOBART and Mr. GASTON are also in the field.

The Boston *Journal* says: "Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS now stands before the public as the candidate of two parties for Governor; but as he has not yet given the first nomination the courtesy of an acceptance, it is, perhaps, premature to criticise his position or to consider his prospects. It may be pointed out, however, that the parties who have chosen him are an ill-assorted pair, with hardly anything in common unless it be the character of their active men. None of the labor reform people believe in radical prohibition; very few of the prohibitory people believe in reducing the hours of work by law, in legislating against any class of emigrants, or in the financial ideas of the Worcester platform."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

An Appeal on Behalf of the Insurgents—Memorial from the Cuban League to the Republican State Convention.

The Executive Committee held a meeting, today, (9th inst.,) and decided to call a general meeting of the League, at the Spingler House, on the evening of the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The following address was submitted to the Republican State Convention by the Executive Committee of the Cuban League of the United States:

OFFICE OF THE CUBAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1870.

The undersigned, Executive Committee of the Cuban League of the United States, respectfully request permission to lay before this Convention the following memorial:

The Cuban League of the United States, in whose behalf the undersigned are acting, is composed of American citizens who believe in the right of all American people to throw off a foreign and most cruel despotism and establish for themselves a Government based upon the popular consent; that the people of Cuba in asserting this right by armed rebellion, have a just claim to the sympathy and moral support of the people of the United States and an impartial neutrality in the exercise of the executive authority of this nation; that while the popular sympathy has found frequent and unmistakable expression, the action of the national Executive, based upon a forced and unnatural construction of existing law, has furnished aid and comfort to the enemies of human liberty in the struggle now in progress in the Island of Cuba; that this struggle has nevertheless been maintained for two years with heroic resolution, and is still maintained by the people of Cuba, who contend almost without arms against a brutal enemy amply supplied with the appliances of war purchased in the ports of the United States by the proceeds of indiscriminate robbery, confiscation and plunder. Firmly persuaded that the great mass of the American people of all parties are in earnest sympathy with the Cuban patriots and most truly desire the destruction on this continent of Spanish power and oppression, and as strongly believe that this end can be speedily accomplished by the Cubans themselves if permitted to obtain at our hands that favor and assistance which has been freely afforded to their enemies, the Cuban League of the United States, through their Executive Committee, respectfully request upon the part of the representatives of the Republican Party of the State of New-York, in Convention assembled, such a declaration of principles as will tend to secure from the national authority the common justice of impartial neutrality which we owe as a simple duty to kingdom or colony engaged in war, and which the suffering people of Cuba have the right if not the power to demand of us. It is the firm conviction of your memorialists that no appeal for sympathy and justice, offered in behalf of a struggling Republic, whose first act was the abolition of human slavery and the establishment of the perfect equality of its citizens before the laws, can be made in vain to the assembled representatives of the Republican Party of the State of New-York.

Very Respectfully,

Gen. C. K. Graham, Gen. Frank P. Blair, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Mr. Ethan Allen, Gen. Gordon Granger, Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Gen. C. W. Darling, Hon. Charles A. Dana, Col. J. N. Machias, Gen. Wm. H. Morris, Gen. J. H. Van Alen, Hon. Douglass Taylor, Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, Hon. John Oakey, Mr. Bernard Casserly, Mr. E. C. Stedman, Gen. Abram Duryea, H. C. Lockwood, Secretary. Gen. M. T. McMahon, President.

Amusements.

MR. BARRETT'S BENEFIT.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT's benefit performance at Niblo's, last evening, was attended by an audience which crowded the theatre. The comedy of "London Assurance" was acted, Mr. MARK SMITH representing *Sir Harcourt*, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT *Dazzle*, Mr. BARRETT *Charles*, Mr. J. E. OWENS *Meddle*, Mr. W. R. FLOYD *Dolly Spanker*, Mr. GEORGE RYER *Max*, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT *Lady Gay*, and Miss LOUISA MOORE *Grace*. The representation was completely successful.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

THE VERY LATEST WAR NEWS.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW, Sunday, Sept. 11, will contain all THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE, received up to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Cable dispatches will be given in a complete form, and special dispatches and correspondence to the NEW-YORK TIMES will also be published as they arrive.

It will also contain the LATEST GENERAL NEWS from all parts of the world, received at this office by telegraph and the mails, and from the TIMES' various correspondents and reporters; the latest local news, and a variety of miscellaneous, literary and other readings, especially prepared and selected for this edition.

Prominent among its contents will be A STORY, and several columns of literary matter, carefully selected and rearranged from the best and newest magazines, domestic and foreign, and literary papers and books;—

A couple of columns of readable, semi-editorial paragraphs, under the head of NOTES AND COMMENTS, which will be found pleasant, and, perhaps, profitable reading;—

A seasonable article on the OYSTER TRADE OF NEW-YORK; the different qualities and where they are procured; figures of the business in this City; prospects of the coming season;—

Another City Article Entitled the Present Century; Rapid Growth of New-York since the Year 1800; Extent and Limits of the City Seventy Years Ago; Its Business and Its Business Men; Its Conveniences and Inconveniences, &c.;—

Something more of the Census; Curious Incidents from the Pen of an Enumerator;—

Theatrical and Musical; Home and Foreign Notes and Gossip; Summaries of Foreign and Religious News; Letters from Various Correspondents at Summer Resorts and Elsewhere, &c., &c.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation. It goes among the best classes of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, and is doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is, consequently, an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ this evening, to insure proper classification.

The Chicago Fire.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN have received the following dispatch from their Chicago house:

CHICAGO, Sept. 8, 1870.

Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO.'s safe taken from ruins soon as possible. In fire four days. Contents perfect. Forward [illegible]

HERRING & CO.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

Do Not Let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire, and other mineral spring waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. No genuine Congress or Empire water sold on draught.

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MARRIED.

CLARKE—STONE.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, Brooklyn, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, CHARLES S. CLARKE, of Buffalo, to DELIA W. STONE, daughter of the late Sumner Stone.

EATON—SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 7, 1870, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by the rector, Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, Gen. A. B. EATON, Commissary General, U. S. A., and Mrs. E. KIRBY SMITH, (née Mary I. Jerome,) eldest daughter of the late Isaac Jerome, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

FERRIS—KNAPP.—Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, of the Collegiate Church, DANIEL P. FERRIS, of this City, to ANGELINE E. KNAPP, of Brookfield, Conn. No cards.

HINE—RYER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, at St. Timothy's Church, by Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D., C. FREDERICK HINE to MARY J., daughter of the late Henry L. Ryer, Esq., all of this City.

RICHARDS—ACKERMAN.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Rev. James A. Ferguson, SAMUEL E. RICHARDS, of Columbia, N. J., to Mrs. ADELIA ACKERMAN, of this City.

DIED.

BANTA.—At Mamaroneck, on Friday, Sept. 9, MARIA, widow of the late Solomon Banta, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 58 Perry-st., New-York, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M.

BARRY.—On Friday, Sept. 9, JOSEPH BUTLER, infant son of Joseph J. and Lillie E. Barry, aged 2 months and 7 days.

Baltimore and New-London papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, WILLIAM STRONG, son of Edwin J. and Mary S. Brown, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 158 West 42d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COTTENET.—Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday, 8th inst., in the 67th year of her age, FRANCES CAROLINA, wife of Francis Cottenet, and daughter of the late Edward W. Laight.

EDSON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 9, HENRY AUGUSTUS EDSON, son of M. B. Edson, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at No. [illegible] [illegible]-place, Sunday, at 2 P. M.

GILLEN.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 8, in the [illegible] year of her age, MARY GILLEN.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, David Morrison, No. 128 East 51st-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GOULD.—Suddenly, at Glion, Switzerland, on Thursday, 8th inst., Mr. CHARLES GOULD, of this City.

HAIGHT.—On fifth day morning, (Thursday,) 8th inst., LOUISA P., daughter of Charles and Emeline Haight, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral seventh day (Saturday) afternoon at four o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 West 37th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua for interment first day (Sunday) morning by Harlem Railroad. Train leaving at 9 o'clock, 42d-st.

JOHNSON.—In Catskill, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, HENRY G. JOHNSON, aged 51 years and 16 days.

Funeral, Saturday, 2 P. M.

LYNES.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, LOUIS MALTBIE, son of Edward and Augusta Lynes, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Bedford-place, Brooklyn.

MONROE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of his son-in-law, Douglas Robinson, Orange Mountain, JAMES MONROE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from No. 129 West 14th-st., Saturday, 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PRIEST.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, FREDERIC DOLLOND PRIEST, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, William H. Priest, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 East 18th-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

RICE.—On Friday, 9th inst., ELIZABETH RICE, widow of Leonard B. Rice, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 125 West 20th-st.

SWEETSER.—After a short illness, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, FANNIE TANNER, wife of John O. Sweetser, and daughter of the late Henry S. Tanner, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 122d-st. and New-av., Harlem. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

TURNBOUL.—On Friday, Sept. 9, MELISSA C., wife of James R. Turnboul, and daughter of Mrs. E. Hall, aged 28 years, 7 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WADSWORTH.—At Manchester, Vt., on Friday, 9th inst., ARTHUR PHILIP, only son of Julius and Cornelia Wadsworth, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 17 East 41st-st., New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. C. SYMONDS,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:30; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States, and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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CURRENT NOTES.

Congressman LYNCH has disposed of his interest in the Portland (Me.) *Daily Press.*

The crops generally throughout South Carolina give promise of an abundant yield.

The oldest man in Utica, N. Y., died, a few days since. He was a native of England, but had been in the United States since 1832.

Among the bequests of the late JOHN NESMITH, of Lowell, Mass., is one leaving $250,000 to that city for the benefit of the poor.

A man named WASHINGTON SANBORN jumped from the cars, at Salem, Mass., a few days since, and had both legs cut off. When taken to his home, he was still alive.

The young girl who was found by her father in Oswego, some time since, in company with a married man, has become insane, and is now locked up in a private lunatic asylum.

Reports from Mississippi concerning the cotton crop continue to be gloomy. A gentleman who has traveled over the State says that the yield will not be more than one-third.

A farmer of Union Grove, Ill., recently exhibited a stalk of corn sixteen feet long. The ear was eight feet. He said he had other stalks about the same length in his corn-field.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad will soon be ready for traffic. It connects at Fort Wayne with the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad.

The Methodists at Hamburg, Iowa, met with a serious misfortune during the recent storm. Their new church, which cost $4,000, was blown down.

The drouth in Louisiana ended about ten days ago, since which time it has continued to rain in torrents. A swell in the Mississippi is causing a good deal of uneasiness. The levees are in danger.

The number of Chinese miners at Humbug, Yreka County, Cal., has been largely increased during the past month. The white miners look upon the movement with a great deal of disfavor.

A Polish Count named BERNADOFSKI has become a harness-maker, and works in a shop at Galesburg, Ill. He took part in the rebellion of 1863, and had to fly the country to escape being sent to Siberia.

A laborer named STRONG, who is upward of fifty years of age, eloped with the daughter of his employer, a girl of thirteen, from Machias, Maine, a few days ago. They were pursued by a detective, and captured before the marriage ceremony could be performed.

The directors of the Worcester and Gardner, Massachusetts, Railroad recently voted to collect a second assessment of $20 per share on the capital stock. A proposition from the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company to lease the road was referred to the stockholders.

A merchant at Trempealeau, Wis., had a narrow escape from death recently. While sitting at his desk he heard a strange noise, and jumped up just in time to save himself from being bitten by a rattlesnake four feet seven inches in length.

A desperate outlaw, who has long been a terror in Los Angeles County, Cal., was recently shot six times through the heart, by Deputy Sheriffs, sent out to take him alive. He was in the act of drawing his revolver upon them when they fired.

The Sheriff of Madison County, Ohio, while attempting to arrest a horse-thief, a few days ago, was shot through the right ear. In the confusion which followed the thief thought to escape, but he was secured with the help of citizens and marched to prison.

There is a lady Spiritualist residing at Sterling, Mass., who claims to be in such close communion with a deceased brother, that she declares he makes frequent visits to her during the day and converses with her for hours upon the leading topics. He died in Bombay twenty-eight years ago.

We find by the census returns from Newburg, in this State, that the females outnumber the males by fifty-two and a half per cent. Out of a total population of 20,602, 550 are colored. Two hundred and sixty-seven whites and blacks are over seventy years of age, fifty-seven over eighty, six over ninety, and two centenarians.

A few days since a man named THEODORE COOLING fell into the river, at Haverhill, Mass., while in a state of intoxication, and had a narrow escape with his life. No effort was made to save him by those who witnessed the occurrence until he was sobered by the cooling and showed signs of exhaustion.

CHALMER PRENTISS, son of Dr. PRENTISS, an influential citizen of Monroeville, Ohio, has confessed himself to be the murderer of the man HAFFNER. He went before the Coroner's Jury recently, and stated that he had committed the deed in self-defense, the deceased having attacked him in his own house. HAFFNER was a one-armed soldier. PRENTISS was held for trial.

The revenue-cutter *Andrew Johnson* recently went on a trial trip from Milwaukee, Wis., preparatory to being used for protecting the interests of the United States from Canadian smugglers, who have been driving quite an extensive business of late. In addition to this duty it is also understood that the *Johnson* will be on hand to assist vessels in distress.

A workman, named O'BRIEN, was recently murdered at Pittsburg, Penn., by a man named CROWLEY, who was engaged in the same iron-foundry with him. They had become obnoxious to each other owing to the interference of O'BRIEN at a prize-fight on Sunday last. When the opportunity offered, CROWLEY battered in his skull, and caused his death almost instantly.

A gentleman residing in Schenectady County, N. Y., says that the drouth has been very severely felt in that section. During four months they have had only a few showers. All the wells are dry, and the farmers have been obliged to cart their water for the use of their families and cattle from a considerable distance. The crops, as a result, have suffered very severely.

A man named YOUNG, who is one hundred and two years old, gave a banquet to his relatives a few days since, at Honeoye Village, in this State. He was surrounded by four generations, and was the happiest person present. The Fourth of July has been celebrated by him for many years in a right royal manner at the village hotel, where he repeats his oft-told tale of the Revolutionary war, to the admiration of a few select friends. He has lived upon his own farm for seventy-two years.

A striking instance of man's inhumanity to woman has lately been exemplified at Rochester. Some years ago a young couple were joined in wedlock at Buffalo, the parents of the bride giving her $30,000 as a marriage portion. While the money lasted the young man showed his wife a good deal of attention, but manifested no desire for work. Finally, the fund got low, and his affection seemed to dwindle away with it. About ten days ago he started from Buffalo to live with another woman, leaving the wife in destitute circumstances. She followed him in a few days, but finding that he had really taken up his quarters as stated, she applied to the local authorities for means to go home, and departed by the night mail.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1870.

John Hardy, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are hereby directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session, in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Thursday, the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at two o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before the Board.

THOMAS COMAN,
JAMES MCKIEVER,
BERNARD O'NEILL,
HENRY WOLTMAN,
EDWARD SCHLICHTING,
WM. H. CHARLOCK,
GEORGE W. PLUNKITT,
JAMES G. DIMOND,
EDWARD WELCH,
EDWARD CUDDY.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Charlock, Hart, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill and Plunkitt—7.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange, yesterday. Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE advertised sales of property in Washington-street, and of four lots in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, to be sold under decree of the Supreme Court, but all were postponed until Sept. 30.

Although there is little doing in the auction line, there is, nevertheless, some activity among dealers on private terms.

Mr. WM. H. RAYNOR reports the following as some of the sales he has made during the Summer months, showing the tone of the market. He thinks there will be an active market this Fall and coming Winter.

1 lot 22x100, s. e. corner 5th-av. and 66th-st.	$40,000
1 lot 28.5x90, n. e. corner 55th-st. and 4th-av.	8,000
1 lot 37x100, n. s. 132d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.	4,000
1 lot 25x75, n. w. corner 120th-st. and 7th-av.	6,500
1 lot 25x100, on rear	3,500
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	3,000
1 4-story brown-stone house, n. s. of 80th-st., 21x50 ft., full lot, between 5th and Madison avs.	34,000
4 lots, 25x100, s. s. of 132d-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., with gores on rear	12,000
2 lots, e. s. of 10th-av., 25x100, between 95th and 96th sts.	8,000
These two lots were sold a few days before for $3,500 each.	

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

6th-av., n. s., 228 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92	$17,000
57th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 36.1x105	22,000
88th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.3	22,000
38th-st., n. s., 181 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x201.5	5,000
106th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Avenue A, 90x100.9	1,000
127th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x99.11	10,000
81st-st., s. s., 86 ft. e. of Bloomingdale road	1,550
5th-av. and 84th-st., s. e. corner, 25.8x100	25,000
Old 12th-av. and 118th-st., s. w. corner, 101.11x424	5,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Block bounded by Macon and Halsey sts., Throop and Yates avs., 720x200, January, 1869	$45,000
Broadway and Schenck-av., s. e. corner, 25x100; Schenck-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	10,000
Butler and Nevins sts., s. corner, 100x225	4,000
Clymer-st., s. s., 104 ft. e. of Kent-av., 70.2x100	4,100
Carroll-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	8,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 405 ft. e. of Utica-av. 33.10x187	500
Jackson-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	1,400
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 415 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 15x100	3,800
Quincy-st., n. s., 825 ft. w. of Marcey-av., 25x100	8,000
Smith-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 20x55	2,500
South 4th and 6th sts., w. cor., 21x69	13,500
South 11th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-st., —x93x21x96	10,000
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 187 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.9x100	5,000
5th-av., n. w. s., 50 ft. s. w. of 14th-st., 25x97.10	1,800

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Fairmount-av., e. s., 326 ft. s. of Castleton-av., 50.6x81	$180
Castleton-av., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Shawmut-av., 111.6x125	325
Castleton-av., corner of Shawmut-av., 100x32.6x104.4	625
Fairmount-av., corner of Kay-st., 79.6x118.6x80x118.6	360

New-Brighton.

Corner Bank and Jersey sts., undivided ¼ part, 75x50	$1,125
Corner Bank and Jersey sts., undivided ¾ part, 75x50	3,375

Southfield.

Corner Richmond road and Burgher-av. and Atlantic-av., 210.4x280.9x200x213.2	$1,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Blum-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Gold-st., 50x100; Blum-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Gold-st., 25x100; Blum and Gold sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	$5,000
Academy and Plane sts., s. w. corner, 22x75	6,500
John-av., Boppe to Truesdell, 16 57-100 acres	42,500

Bloomfield.

Montgomery-st., n. s., 582 ft. from Oakland-av., 95x246	$1,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, well built, convenient and well furnished. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 60th-st.

NO. 322 WEST 32D-ST.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 17x60x100; fine order, every convenience and excellent location; very easy terms. Apply on the premises, to owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive waterfront, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island of 12½ acres. The house is an ornamental cottage of 13 rooms; grounds underdrained and handsomely laid out; great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden, water, &c.; 2½ miles from either landing. Apply to WM. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$6,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN Stamford, Conn.; has an acre of ground, with varieties of fruit and shade trees; is pleasantly situated near the centre of the village; very comfortable and convenient, with fourteen rooms; barn, &c.; a most desirable place; rent for six months or longer. E. E. MILES, No. 81 Cedar-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house with all improvements, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent, $1,200. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE to let, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only. Apply at No. 65 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; price, $9,500; possession given. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIFICE—MUST BE sold, new first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements, good location, on Sackett-st., Brooklyn, by STAATZ & FITZGERALD, corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, (nearly new,) in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—HOUSES FOR SALE, WORTH from $15,000 to $40,000. Houses to rent—furnished and unfurnished. Owners solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BEtween 3d and 6th avs., 10th and 35th sts., where present occupants will remain, and a few select boarders can be taken. Address A B C, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BE SURE AND GO WITH YOUR WIFE

TO LINDEN PARK ON MONDAY.

Select one of the beautiful lots which the association are selling on the popular monthly payment plan.

The delightful sail down the bay and the short ride in the cars cost

NOTHING.

Linden Park is only forty-five minutes from New-York, not half as far as Harlem.

GO, GO, GO, GO NEXT MONDAY.

Free tickets at office of the Association,
No. 37 Park-row, *World* Building.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at the Exchange Sales-room, 12 o'clock, the splendid four-story brown-stone house, No. 11 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.; one of the finest situations in New-York. The street is composed entirely of magnificent brown-stone houses. For particulars, see hand-bills at office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
WM. M. TWEED, Jr.
} Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870.

The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.

KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.

Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 7, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's stores.

Among the articles to be sold are 18,000 blankets (woolen) and 80,000 knit shirts. Also, pants, jackets, overcoats, &c., &c.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Maiden-lane, (by order L. Moses, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy,) the entire stock of

SILVER-PLATED WARE

contained in above-named store, together with the store and office furniture and fixtures.

Catalogues at our office three days previous to sale.

R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 118 Chambers-st.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19, at 12 o'clock, at No. 71 Varick-st., by order of the receiver, the stock of a window-shade manufactory, consisting of thirty-six pieces muslin, a large assortment of window shades, of different styles and colors, printing blocks, cushions, table, paints, frames, and a general assortment of all kinds of material for manufacturing window shades.

FELIX V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 10, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 1,627 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
jy23-law6mSa* Executors of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.

my7-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-law6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.

je4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.

my14-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1870.

MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.

au13-law6mSa*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist with the washing, by a young woman; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 215 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A DRESS-MAKER WHO GOES OUT by the day can be found by addressing Mrs. ARMSTRONG, No. 349 East 23d-st.; good reference given.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GARDENER and wife, situations; understand their business in all its branches; fruits, flowers and vegetables, and wife as cook; each aged forty years; can furnish first-class references. Address GARDENER AND WIFE, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; understands fruit-trees, flowers, the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTestant, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 32 East 40th-st.

HELP WANTED.

50,000 BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED, one or more in every city, village and neighborhood in the United States, to work at leisure hours for good pay in cash. Pleasant, permanent, honorable employment. Write at once to JOHN B. ALDEN & CO., Chicago, Ill. Please mention where you see this.

A PLEASANT HOME IN THE COUNtry, and a moderate salary, await a young lady capable of caring for young children and educating them in English, German and music; a Presbyterian preferred. Address, with reference, D. J., Box No. 1,478 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS to live in a country village; good references required. Apply at No. 5 St. Mark's-place, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman in the country; must be experienced, sober, honest and obliging. Address, with references, Box No. 51 Westchester, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING OFFICE, a lad of sixteen years, who writes well. Address Post-office Box No. 4,574.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK wash and iron. Apply at No. 35 West 48th-st.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, piles, diseases of pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of eyes, nose, face and person, catarrh and thirty diseases. Mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 10 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.
Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH DRAWING AND PAINTING
PROF. LOUIS RONDEL.
For circulars apply at No. 35 Union-square.
SCHOOLS ATTENDED.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn, (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

PROGRAMMES OF THE SHEFFIELD Scientific School of Yale College for the year beginning Sept. 14, 1870, are now ready to be sent on application. Address the Secretary, New-Haven, Conn.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—Established in 1850; terms moderate. Fall session opens Sept. 15. For circulars apply to Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Armonk, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—83 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 889 Broadway.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The next term will commence on the 13th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 13. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 234 East 10th-st.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 14. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.
Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The Collegiate Department will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 21; examinations for admission Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.; Grammar School opening Monday, Sept. 19. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Committee of Council.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 24th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—This school for boys will commence its nineteenth year Sept. 1, 1870. Pupils can remain continuously from Sept. 1 to July 1, under thorough instruction and parental care. Terms, $350 a year. For particulars address Rev. T. C. REED, D. D.
Refers to Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Davies.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Mr. and Mme. LONGCHAMP, Principals. First-class boarding-school for young ladies. French is the language of the school. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 86 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $220 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 23 Washington-st.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 13.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—Will reopen for its fifth year Sept. 22, 1870. The number of pupils is limited to fifteen, twelve of whom may be boarders. Each pupil receives constant personal attention from the Principal. No assistant is employed. The utmost pains are taken to keep the membership of the school select, first in moral character and next in mental capacity—in the belief that a boy's companionship with his peers is at least as influential in making him what he will be as is the effort of his teacher. The pupils are trained from the first in the theory and practice of parliamentary usages, and in habits of extemporaneous expression—with the design of thus fitting them either for business or for professional life in American society. The boy's school work is sedulously directed toward preparing him to do work, rather than toward stocking him with superficial information. He is taught to use his mind as an instrument at the service of his will. Particular attention is bestowed upon those studies which relate directly to the practical mastery of the English language as a vehicle of expression, whether spoken or written. The course of study includes all branches necessary to fit the pupil for college or business. TERMS—For boarders, $800 a year, (no extras;) day scholars, $300 a year. The following gentlemen, present or former patrons of the school, may be referred to: Hon. W. E. Dodge, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st., New-York; L. Roberts, No. 17 South-st., New-York; J. T. Terry, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, New-York; A. S. Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; J. H. Raymond, LL. D., President Vassar College, Poughkeepsie; Hon. L. E. Chittenden, No. 658 Broadway, New-York; J. H. Prentice, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn; H. R. Worthington, Esq., No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York. Address W. C. WILKINSON, Tarrytown, N. Y.

N. B.—This advertisement will not appear again.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on applicat on.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Thos. Goadby,	Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	John A. Hadden,	Jas. L. Phipps,
P. R. Bonnett,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Jas. W. Pryor,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Geo. B. Satterlee,
John Brooks,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown,	Albert Kelley,	Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Jas. Symington,
Nathl. W. Chater,	Legr'd Lockwood,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Ab'mS. Underhill,
Kenny Conillard,	Benj. F. Manierre,	Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis,	Joseph Morrill,	Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day,	Wm. Morrison,	Hiram Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.,
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court near State-st.
(Chartered in 1863 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.
Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.
Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE
REOPENS, 24TH YEAR, SEPT. 23.
For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal,
NO. 225 WEST 23D-ST.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 160 WEST 29TH-ST.—Open to all. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, Principal.
Trustees—THOS. JEREMIAH, Chairman.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WOOD,
CALVIN E. KNOX,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
FREDERICK T. LOCKE,
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NO. 1,193 Broadway, New-York, (Apollo Hall building Rooms Nos. 12 and 13,) reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Prepares for any business or any college, especially for Yale, Sheffield Scientific School and the Columbia School of Mines.
Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, for young ladies and children; fourth year; No. 21 West 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12; particular attention given to the French language.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH, French and German Day-School for young ladies and children, at New-Brighton, S. I., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1870.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING REturned from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Boarders admitted after the 10th inst.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $216 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ENGLISH, French, German, classics, painting and music, to introduce to families, schools and seminaries throughout the country. Address (with stamp) the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry B. Bunster, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ZSCHOCH, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of May, 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Theodore Zschock, formerly doing business at the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

GEORGE L. ERNST, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
au27-law3wSat* No. 256 Pearl-st., City of New-York.

NO. 2,644.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH B. HERRMAN and HERMAN HERRMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Adolph B. Herrman and Herman Herrman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870.

s3-law3wS* DANIEL W. EVANS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGBERT C. BRADFORD and JAMES H. RENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Egbert C. Bradford and James H. Renick, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the — day of August, 1870.

ELI OSBORN, Assignee.

au27-law3wSa*

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, in safety, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16
Anglia	Sat., Oct. 15	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia	Wednes., Sept. 14	China	Wednes., Sept. 28
Siberia	Thurs., Sept. 15	Abyssinia	Thurs., Sept. 29
Aleppo	Saturday, Sept. 17	Scotia	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba	Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia	Thurs., Oct. 6
Tripoli	Thursday, Sept. 22	Russia	Wednesday, Oct. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH	Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.		
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHIBBRAY	Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.		
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.		
NEVADA, Capt. DEANE	Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.		
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN	Oct. 11, at 2½ P. M.		
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Oct. 18, at 1½ P. M.		

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 17.
Cabin passage, $85 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.).....Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth), $75	Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80	To London..... 35
To Halifax, N. S..... 20	To Halifax, N. S..... 15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$125 to $170. Steerage.....$60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SAINT JOSEPH....., Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLÁTA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamer
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN	Sept. 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS	Sept. 29

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 Beaver-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families of gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 28d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 28.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WYM. Oct. 25.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKHAM, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Cymbria Slade* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as trustee, upon the whole of its railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1900.
COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of JANUARY and JULY, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without Coupons, interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, and the PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 18 Broad-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Market St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.
To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, in St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.
In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.
[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
offers for sale the following first-class
RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS:
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent., now complete and earning more than interest on bonds and stock.
ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.
NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.
PATERSON CITY 7 per cent. Bonds, 20 years.
PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent. Bonds, 1877 to 1888.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Issued and payable by the
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
For sale by
E. J. HANKS, No. 61 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at 90, $50,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.
The population of the city is about 25,000. The debt is about $950,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.
The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $12,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is especially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.
The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 32 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.
NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers,
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF BOTH THE Stock and Gold Exchanges, who is thoroughly conversant with the banking and brokerage business, a situation in an office where his memberships could be made serviceable; best references given. Address C. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.
This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN JOSEPH } Agents.
ARCH'D MCKINLAY, }

ROGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1870, at the Company's office, No. 57 Cedar-st., for the purpose of electing nine trustees for the ensuing year.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 16th inst., and remain closed until the 21st. By order,
B. F. HOWES, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1870.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER } RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 15th day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York.
They have also declared a like dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the "Consolidation Certificates" issued by the Company, payable on the same date, at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 15th day of September inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of October next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON Arkansas State Bonds issued to railroad companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of Paton, Gilbert & Co., No. 8 Wall-st. D. B. SICKELS,
Financial Agent State of Arkansas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Leight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, C. S. CRAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS—FOR SALE—A RARE OPportunity; a well-established grocery business for sale; a fine brick store 60x32; location on the east side of the Hudson, less than thirty miles from New-York City. For particulars and reasons for selling inquire at No. 48 Harrison-st., New-York. Lease of building nearly four years; rent low.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR BUSINESS MAN not over forty-five, as business manager in a first-class commercial house; applicant must prove capacity and fitness from past experience and success. Address, with facts and references, Box No. 171 *Times* office.

A SUITABLE PARTY WITH MODERATE capital can interest himself in a paying business, which, with fair handling and energy, will soon repay the investment; will control the expenditure, and be required to exercise a general superintendence. Particulars with E. E. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 208 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, AT PLIMPton's Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Law of Progress.* Seats free. Public cordially invited. Rev. Mr. Lee will be ordained and installed as Pastor of the Fifth Universalist Society of this City, THURSDAY, Sept. 15. The exercises will take place at the Historical Society Hall, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Public cordially invited to attend.

THE MARCH OF IDEAS.—REV. W. CLARK, of Milan, Italy, and Dr. F. P. THOMPSON, will speak at the Broadway Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, on the *Work of Evangelization in Europe Opened by the War.* Service to commence at 7½.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE MORNING STAR, SUNDAY-SCHOOL, No. 120 West 24th-st., will be addressed by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, Rev. ROBERT CAMERON; FANNY CROSBY expected. SUNDAY, 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 3½ P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Lyric Hall on Sundays—the upper hall in the morning, and the grand hall in the evening; has a new organ, seats, &c. Apply at the hall, 723 6th-av.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE Jr., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free

SEXTON'S POSITION DESIRED IN a City church; thoroughly qualified. Address ALPHA, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HALL TO LET IN 24TH-ST., FOR religious and secular purposes. Apply at No. 24 West 20th-st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy Communion in the morning. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open on SUNDAY for its own congregation, with that of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Pews free. Rev. W. H. ADAMS, of Charleston, S. C., will preach at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., will occupy the pulpit on and after 18th inst. The Sunday-school of the Mercer-street Church will meet in the Chapel on Green-st. at 9½ o'clock on SUNDAY.

REOPENING.—THE WILLETT-ST. M. E. Church, having been closed for thorough renewal, will be reopened on SUNDAY the 11th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Sunday-school will meet in the reconstructed and now attractive Lecture Room at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free, and old and new friends are invited to be present.
JOHN S. KAUGH, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., having been renovated and decorated, will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 11. Service 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ P. M. In the MORNING Holy Communion will be administered. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Residents in the vicinity and strangers are cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., convenient to Broadway cars.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M.; subject—*The Great Campaign.* At 7½ P. M. subject—*Religion, Amusement and Recreation.* This Church is now united with the Laight-street Baptist Church. The Pastor will preach in the old Church on Laight-st., at 3 P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Stanton-street Baptist Church, in Stanton-st., near Chrystie, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, of Rochester, N. Y., Rev. J. J. BROUDER, and others.
JOHN H. DEANE, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS' PARISH.—THE NEW Church, 55th-av., corner 53d-st., will, by Divine permission, be opened with appropriate service on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 11 A. M. On SUNDAY, Sept. 18, and the intervening Sundays, the usual services may be expected in the Church of the Resurrection, Madison-av., corner 47th-st., at 10½ A. M.

THE EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., having been closed for carpeting and repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, JOHN G. ADAMS. He will also preach at 3½ P. M. in the chapel No. 7 7th-av. All are invited.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—UNITY CHAPEL, Harlem, 128th-st. and 4th-av., will be opened for services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9½ A. M. In the evening the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, will give a lecture on *Crime, its Causes, and its Cure.* Strangers cordially welcomed.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M., and 1 P. M., on subjects connected with the fulfillment of prophecy, as now taking place on the earth. All are cordially invited to attend.

ARE THE EXISTENCE AND AT-tributes of God, as revealed in the Scriptures, supported by reason?—At the south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., at 7½ SUNDAY EVENING, in review of J. MCDERMOTT. Followed by a discussion, free to all.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY,—NEXT SUNDAY being the sixth anniversary of the present pastorate, a historical sermon will be preached by Rev. E. D. DUFFY, at 10½ A. M., at the Church corner of Catharine and Madison-sts. Members of the Board and the public are invited to be present.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., RECENTly of Hamilton, (Canada West,) will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on SABBATH MORNING, 11th inst., service to commence at 10½; and in the AFTERNOON in the chapel, 46th-st. and 3d-av., at 4 o'clock.

ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. F. F. ELLINGWOOD, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., every SABBATH, during the month of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 57th-st., near 3d-av.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sacramental services at 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—THE NORTH-WEST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH will resume its services in Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. H. D. GANSE, will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARKav., between 20th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. All are invited; strangers especially welcome. Seats free.

FREE METHODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCE will be held at the 28th-st. Meeting-House, near 9th-av., commencing WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 14. Preaching at 2 and 7½ P. M. every day and evening. You are cordially invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES P. LANE, of Andover, Mass., will preach S

THE NEWBURG HOMICIDE.

Preliminary Investigation of Ex-Lieut. Buffum Yesterday—History of the Accused—Statement of Mrs. Seaverns, the Widow of the Deceased.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The adjourned examination of Ex-Lieut. ROBERT BUFFUM, charged with the murder of JOHN L. SEAVERNS, was commenced this morning at the Orange County Court-house, Justice W. J. MCDONALD presiding. District-Attorney FULLERTON appeared for the people, and J. H. DRAKE and J. N. LEWIS for the prisoner. The circumstances attending the homicide have been heretofore published. BUFFUM, it will be remembered, was lately discharged from an asylum for the insane. Two days after his incarceration, he made a desperate attempt at suicide, jumping from his low cot high into the air, and diving down headlong with terrible velocity upon the floor, seven such leaps being made while the turnkey was endeavoring to unlock the cell door. When rescued, he was badly injured, his person and the cell being covered with gore. Since then he has been kept in an upper room in charge of two guards. To these he has made several clear and connected communications in regard to the murder, which, if true, will involve others besides himself. Long before the commencement of proceedings, this morning, the Court-room was filled with an eager audience, comprising many of the prominent citizens. The prisoner came in with Deputy Sheriff TUTHILL and guards. He appeared entirely unconcerned and unconscious of the situation. During the recital of the testimony he was careless and inattentive, and looked around the room with a curious, vacant gaze. He was plainly and neatly dressed in a gray coat and vest, and dark pants. The whole appearance of the man was that of one in whom trouble and trial had unsettled reason, and rendered him reckless and desperate, liable to dangerous ebullitions at any time.

Dr. CULBERT, the first witness, testified to having found the ball that caused Mr. SEAVERNS' death lodging in the spine.

Deputy Sheriff TUTHILL, testified to having arrested the prisoner on the night of the murder. The pistol used was produced and identified.

Cross-examined—The prisoner ascended the stairs slowly; stood at the head of the stairs a short time, then went into a bedroom for half a minute, then reappeared on the landing, looked at me and walked down slowly, said nothing; we then took him to the cells, then returned to the room and found the pistol on the table; the left barrel loaded and the right one discharged; the prisoner made no attempt at escape; said he was a law-abiding citizen.

JOHN DOTZERT testified to having sold the pistol to prisoner the morning of the day Mr. SEAVERNS was shot; loaded it at prisoner's request, but prisoner subsequently drew the charge and loaded it himself; considered it dangerously loaded; when prisoner took the pistol out of witness's hand he acted as if displeased at something.

KATE CALLAHAN, a servant in the house of deceased, testified that she prepared supper that night; saw Mr. SEAVERNS; waited on him; Mrs. SEAVERNS asked where that man was; she called him; soon he passed through the kitchen toward the dining-room; in a minute I heard a shot; Mrs. SEAVERNS screamed: "Oh! my husband! my husband!" I ran away then; Mr. SEAVERNS sat opposite his wife with his back toward the door; did not see BUFFUM have any pistol or anything, only saw him pass through; he did not seem excited; Mr. SEAVERNS' son JOSEPH was home with BUFFUM at about 4 o'clock; they were in the kitchen and the dining-room; don't know where they went afterward.

The Judge then announced to the prisoner that he was at liberty to refuse to answer any questions that were put to him, informing him that he had been charged with the murder of JOHN L. SEAVERNS.

Mr. J. HALLOCK DRAKE, of counsel for prisoner, and in his behalf, refused to answer all questions so put, on the ground that prisoner is insane. He also stated that his client's condition of mind was such that he did not feel warranted in assuming any further responsibility until the arrival of his relatives, who had announced their intention of coming.

During the entire course of the proceedings BUFFUM seemed entirely unconscious of what was going on. Since his incarceration he has been more or less under the influence of morphine, but today was free from any drug. His sallow, almost leather-like skin seemed hung over his face like a mask, through which his eyes peered with a strange, purposeless stare. Usually they are of a dull, leaden hue, occasionally there would be a sudden flash and glare not unlike the glim daze peculiar to a catamount. His hands were closed together, and the position of his body was not changed during the entire day, except once, in leaning forward to speak to his counsel.

His history has come to light from those who are well qualified to speak of it. He was always subject to moods, and the vein of his insanity is pronounced by experts to be homicidal mania. Dr. BEMIS, of the Worcester, Mass., Asylum states that BUFFUM was there two years and a half, and his mental distemper was the result of intemperance and ensued from his army experience. His war record is quite interesting, and his services to the Government as spy and scout were remarkable, and brilliant with hair-breadth escapes and daring ventures. He claims to have suffered much domestic trouble, his wife having separated from him, in fear of his mania, taking with her the three children aged nine, seven and five years respectively. They are now at Salem, Mass. His present conduct justifies the opinion of his lunacy. At times he is rational and quiet; again he is mirthful, and sings and jokes with a keen zest; then again a mood of despondency and sullen anger seems to possess him. Public opinion seems to have modulated under these facts, and the ordinary course of the law, when the Grand Jury meets, will peacefully prevail.

The prisoner was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MRS. SEAVERNS' STATEMENT.

Contrary to general expectation, Mrs. SEAVERNS, the widow of the murdered victim, did not appear. It was stated that illness prevented her coming. She has, in a measure, recovered from her first terrible shock, and has made interesting statements to her friends. Just before the commission of the deed she stepped out to the back door, and called BUFFUM into tea. She returned to the table, where Mr. SEAVERNS was drinking from a tea-cup, and eating the bread which he held in his hand, when the body was found. His back was toward the door where the assassin entered; her face was directly fronting the same door; she drew aside her chair and had just gathered in her dress after sitting down, when the explosion of the murderous weapon took place, and the room was filled with a cloud of smoke. She could not see, but sprung across the table, (instantly divining the state of affairs,) and found deceased fallen over on the table, but in an upright position. She raised his head and spoke to him: "Oh, JOHN, you have been shot!" He seemed to hear her, made one convulsive motion with his face, rolled his eyes toward her, and instantly expired. She alleges that she did not see or hear the entrance or exit of the assassin.

This seems most extraordinary, and, with many other features of the case, will render the trial one of peculiar interest, and perhaps startling developments.

American Institute Fair.

The American Institute Fair is being rapidly brought into shape. The number of visitors yesterday was large. There are in the Department of the Household, which is now the only one filled, many things that will interest the visitor. Besides the fine exhibit of furniture, gas-fixtures, &c., which is to be seen, there are excellent displays of table-ware from various manufacturers. BASSFORD, of the Cooper Institute, makes a formidable show of articles in this line. Mrs. H. H. COLE exhibits a fluting-machine, (her own invention,) which attracts much attention from the lady visitors.

Mr. CHARLES PRATT, of No. 108 Fulton-street, has a splendid array of specimens of illuminating oils—the Astral Oil among them, which is simply a perfectly pure quality of kerosene. Some time ago, the readers of the TIMES will remember, there was published in these columns an article setting forth the manner in which the adulterations of kerosene were made, and showing how they might be detected. An examination of Mr. PRATT's collection will enable the visitor to judge of the appearance presented by kerosene when it is properly distilled and brought up to the highest standard. The Downer Kerosene Oil Company have also on exhibition a fine collection of specimens. Housekeepers will do well to devote a little time to this subdivision of the Department of the Household.

A simple but most useful invention is SIMMONS' Patent Syphon Filterer. It is in practical operation all the time. One is not fully aware of the impurities of the Croton until he sees his facile article for cleansing it.

The Department of Fine Arts is as yet occupied only by one photographic artist. Among those who exhibit largely are Kurtz, Bogardus, Weil, Rockwood & Co., Merz, and Loeffler, of this City, and Williamson, of Brooklyn. HORTON, of this City, exhibits a fine collection of out-door photographs; and H. WOOD, Jr., has a fine array of chromos, many of which are exquisite.

B. K. BLISS & SON have an unrivaled collection of seeds, bulbous, roots, &c., of all kinds on exhibition at the lower end of the Rink.

The machinery department is beginning to fill up with steam-engines, pumps, punches, planers for working metals, &c. It is expected that the machinery will be in motion by Thursday next.

The Board of Managers, desirous of having a noteworthy display in the horticultural department, have appropriated a liberal sum of money to be distributed in discretionary as well as stated premiums, to be awarded to successful competitors in floral and horticultural products. Specimens for competition must be entered on the 14th, 21st and 28th of this month, before 12 o'clock each day. Fruit will be a continued exhibition from Sept. 14 to the end of the Fair. The prizes for fruit range in value from $2 to $50, and those for floral designs, bouquets, plants and flowers from $5 to $50. This (seventh) department will doubtless be one of the most attractive of the whole exhibition.

An Appeal to the Charitable.

The Island Institute of Washington, D. C., appeals to the public for aid. It seeks to elevate the masses of the colored race, using the leverages that have raised the Anglo-Saxon race up to be a great people. It has existed since July 25, 1869; is organized under a constitution, and is incorporated by general act of Congress. It is purely mission, embracing industrial, evening and Sunday schools; library, reading and social meeting rooms; lectures on familiar subjects and concerts. It is not denominational—its patrons and teachers representing all evangelical denominations.

The magnitude of the immediate field, the accessibility of the entire colored population of the city, (30,000,) the commanding influence of an efficient school, arousing and energizing people of color in Maryland, Virginia, and even throughout the South, forces the Institute to devise largely. It, therefore, has determined on a plain, substantial, capacious building, 70 by 120 feet, with library, reading and evening-school rooms in and under the galleries. Its real estate has been secured, the cost of which, including building, furniture, apparatus and library, will be $35,000. The Institute has faith in the Sunday-schools and churches, to which, and to the charitable throughout the country, are appealed to to furnish the required amount. That there may be uniformity and concert of action, the Institute nominates the fifth Sunday, 30th of October, 1870, as a day for collections for this object. Funds should be forwarded to W. S. HUNTINGTON, Esq., (Cashier First National Bank,) Treasurer, Washington, D. C.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD indorses the appeal of the Institute, and recommends it warmly to all who are philanthropically disposed.

The Parsee's Gold.

A reporter of the TIMES called at the Hoffman House, last evening, and was very courteously received. In reply to the question as to what the proprietors desired to say relative to the serious charge which had been publicly made, he was told that they unequivocally declare that all the statements which aver that they have in any way or at any time converted to their own use, or allowed any other person to do so, a single mill of the money which Mr. COLAH brought into their house, is unqualifiedly false. Every penny of the money, they state, has been deposited to the credit of Mr. COLAH, and they are now ready, and always have been ready, to account for every mill of it. As they have placed the matter in the care of their counsel, Mr. W. O. BARTLETT, they prefer to make a general and unequivocal denial rather than at the present time to meet the charge in its details.

Jersey City Common Council—The Tax-Levies Animated—Discussion Over the Appropriations.

The Jersey City Common Council held a special meeting, last night, for the consideration of the tax ordinance. The session was a protracted one, and at 11 o'clock last evening the Aldermen were still wrangling over the appropriations, with half the ordinance finished, and with very little prospect of getting through with the remainder. The following appropriations were agreed upon: For street repairs, $55,000; Police, $179,100; salary of Fire Marshal, $1,500; support of poor, $15,000; Fire Department, $28,000; Public Schools, $168,100; salaries of city officers, (including $88,000 for pay of Aldermen,) $116,364; printing, $35,000; election expenses, $5,000; repairing and improving public buildings, $25,000; for repairing and improving public grounds, $5,000; stationery, &c., $7,500; public health, $2,000; street cleaning, $9,000; coal, $5,500; for legal expenses and for testing the constitutionality of recent acts of the Legislature exempting certain railway and canal companies from municipal taxation, $10,000; for rent of armory, $2,500; contingent fund, $18,000; purchase of hose for Fire Department, $8,400.

Stabbing Affray in Brooklyn.

About 6 o'clock last night a brutal stabbing affray occurred at No. 289 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn. The assailant is named JAMES MOYLAN, and the victim DANIEL LYONS. It appears that LYONS, who had until within the last few days resided in the house with MOYLAN, had returned to take away a few articles of furniture that he had left behind. MOYLAN'S wife, however, for some reason objected to the removal, and through her talk speedily succeeded in involving her husband and LYONS in a quarrel, the result of which was that the latter got stabbed eight times in the head by MOYLAN. The wounds, however, though severe, are not considered dangerous. MOYLAN and his wife were arrested by Officer BEDELL.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Thursday afternoon WM. C. CAMPBELL, a peddler, was found in the parlor of Mrs. GEO. K. HAHN's residence, No. 400 West Fifty-third-street, having in his possession a box in which were about thirty dollars' worth of various articles, which he had picked up in the apartment. He was yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed by Justice BIXBY, in default of bail.

JOHN J. DUFFY was yesterday, in the Harlem Police Court, before Justice MCQUADE, committed in default of bail on a charge of burglariously breaking into the hardware-store of JOHN R. FOLEY, No. 223 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, on Wednesday night, and stealing about thirty dollars' worth of cutlery.

The Council of the reorganized Fenian Brotherhood met yesterday and received the official report of the Committee which waited on Gen. O'NEILL and perfected with him the basis of a union. It was received and adopted, and the delegates were congratulated on the success of their mission.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 63°; 8 A. M., 65°; 10 A. M., 67°; noon, 72°; 2 P. M., 74°; 4 P. M., 71½°; 6 P. M., 68°; 8 P. M., 65½°; 10 P. M., 64½°; 12 P. M., 63½°.

FREDERICK SCHMIDT, while at work on the fifth story of a new building in Third-avenue, fell through the rafters to the ground and broke both legs and both arms. He was taken to the German Hospital.

MICHAEL GILLIGAN, aged eleven years, of No. 509 East Sixteenth-street, and WM. WALLENBAR, aged twelve years, of No. 507 East Sixteenth-street, quarreled last evening, and GILLIGAN stabbed the other in the back, causing a serious wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

WILLIAM MCINTOSH was caught, yesterday, in the machinery of the planing-mill, No. 100 Norfolk-street, while oiling it, and had his left arm severed from his body close to the shoulder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Gold was not greatly excited yesterday. The business transacted was small, and the fluctuations ranged between 113⅝@114¼.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. FELTHAUSE, residing at the corner of New-Jersey-avenue and the Jamaica plank road, in East New-York, committed suicide, on Thursday evening, by taking a dose of arsenic. The Coroner held an inquest last night.

ADAM HOFFMAN, aged eight years, died of small-pox at the residence of his parents, on Chestnut-street, near Johnson-avenue, yesterday. There had, it appears, been no physician permitted to see the child for eight days previous to his death, and in order to isolate him from the other members of the family he was placed in a barn, in which place he lay when death overtook him.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions of condolence, to be presented to the widow of the late FRANCIS MCNEILY. The payment of Court officers and messengers was referred to the Law Committee.

Sackett and Degraw streets are to be paved with Scrimshaw pavement, at a cost of $3 75 per square foot.

There were 720 patients treated at the Williamsburg Dispensary, during the past month, 303 of whom were males and 417 females.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, will be held on their grounds, near the village of White Plains, during the entire of next week. On the evening of Monday there will be a grand reception in the new Floral Hall. A special train of the Harlem Railroad will leave White Plains to convey the guests back to their respective homes, at midnight. Entries will close on Tuesday afternoon, except for articles intended for exhibition only. Trials of speed will commence on Friday and continue during Saturday.

FREDERICK SHADEAYNE, (aged thirteen years, son of Mr. SHADEAYNE, hardware merchant, Yonkers, while playing in the rear of the premises, fell into the water-closet and was smothered to death. Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, held an inquest in the case, yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Laborers engaged at work upon Berrian-avenue, near the Southern Boulevard, at Fordham, yesterday, discovered a man's skull and subsequently the entire skeleton. This is said to be the second skeleton found in the neighborhood. In what manner they came there is a mystery.

NEW-JERSEY.

Today the race for the championship of the "Kill Von Kull" will take place off Bergen Point at 4 o'clock. The clubs engaged are the Argonaut, of Bergen Point, and the Neptune, of Brighton, S. I. Previous to the race between these clubs, J. BIGLER, of New-York, the trainer of the Neptune, will row a single-scull race with E. WARD, one of the Ward brothers, and trainer of the Argonaut.

The excitement caused by the report that a disreputable woman called "LAURA," of Greene-street, New-York, was about to open a "club-house" in Park-place, Newark's most aristocratic quarter, seems to be rather premature. She did bargain for the house, and lawyers were engaged to make out the papers, but there now appears to be a flaw in the transaction, which may break the bargain. Those who have insisted from the first that the whole thing was a sharp dodge of a real-estate agent to get a large price for the property, are now more firm than ever in their opinion.

J. D. HURTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, has been detailed by the Government to make a survey of the Shrewsbury River, and has arrived at Red Bank for that purpose, accompanied by Hon. CHARLES HEIGHT. He says the obstructions can be easily removed, and will report favorably thereon to the Government.

A painful accident occurred at East Brunswick yesterday morning. While the early train to New-York was passing the station the fireman, EUGENE WOODHOUSE, who was greasing some part of the locomotive, fell from the engine and was impaled on the spout of his oil-can. The spout entered the lower part of his back, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. He was taken to his home in Rahway.

A new regiment, to be known as the Sixth Regiment National Guard, has been formed in the First District of New-Jersey. On Thursday an election was held in Camden, at which JAMES F. SCOVEL was chosen Colonel, WM. H. HEMSING was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and RICHARD H. LEE Major. Col. SCOVEL gave a dinner to the officers.

At about 8 o'clock last evening an unknown man died, suddenly, at the ferry-house on the Jersey City side of the Cortlandt-street Ferry. An empty bottle, labeled strychnine, was found in one of his pockets, and he is supposed to have committed suicide. The Coroner was notified.

The bolters from the late Democratic Congressional Convention met in Convention at Odd-fellows' Hall, in Hoboken, last evening. Delegate JOHN WALCOTT, from Jersey City, presided. ENEAS FITZPATRICK, of Hudson City, was put in nomination.

PATRICK HUGHES, employed in BALLENTINE's brewery, in Newark, was seriously scalded, yesterday, by falling into a large kettle of boiling hops. Another man in the brewery was similarly injured the day before.

JOSEPH J. MARSH, of Orange, has been locked up in the County Jail, charged with having fraudulently obtained $400 from J. R. BAILY & Co., lumber merchants.

Yesterday morning JOHN MULLEN, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, fell from the train, near Summit, and was severely injured. He lost his balance in an attempt to catch his cap, which had blown off. He was taken to South Orange, and his injuries attended to by Dr. RANSOM.

Seven boys escaped from the State Reform School, near Jamesburg, on Thursday. One, JAMES DOUGHERTY, was arrested yesterday in Hudson City.

Mrs. HOPE, wife of Col. HOPE, of Roselle, was seriously injured yesterday, by being thrown from her carriage, while returning from a picnic. The accident was caused by the horses of the carriage taking fright and dashing the vehicle against a telegraph pole.

A line of cabs, something long needed, has been established at New-Brunswick. They run from the depot to all parts of the town.

The internal revenue receipts for August, in Passaic and Bergen Counties, were $14,682 48, besides $4,287 50 for beer stamps. One brewery firm took $3,600 worth of stamps.

The Paterson camp-meeting continues, and is largely attended. Last night Rev. JOHN SCARLETT preached to a large audience.

Rev. WM. WELLES HALLEY, rector of the Newton, Sussex County, Episcopal Church, has resigned, in order to accept an invitation from the church at Plainfield.

The different German societies and organizations of Elizabeth intend holding a grand celebration on Monday next, over the Prussian victories.

On Thursday afternoon a car standing on the track of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, took fire from a passing locomotive, and was entirely destroyed. It was filled with wheat. Loss about $2,000.

Miss BARTSHA, the woman who was so terribly burned in Newark on Wednesday, died yesterday.

Thieves entered the residence of G. W. COLTON, in Orange, on Wednesday night, and stole over $100 worth of wearing apparel.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The steamer *Brooklyn*, which sailed from Philadelphia on Wednesday, reached Norfolk this morning, and after being supplied with ordnance stores will leave for the European Squadron.

Lieut. Z. L. Janner has been ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*. Commander Thomas S. Fillebroun has been detached as a member of the Board of Examiners and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment. Master John T. Sullivan has been detached from the receiving ship *Vermont* and placed on waiting orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The appointment of Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan to be Vice-Admiral of the United States Navy, in place of Porter, promoted to be Admiral, promotes Commodore Thornton Jenkins, Secretary of the Light-house Board, to be Rear-Admiral; Captain J. R. M. Mullaney to be Commodore; Commander Edward Simpson to be Captain, and Lieutenant Commander A. P. Cooke to be Commander.

By the retirement of Commodore John B. Marchand, in command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, Captain C. R. P. Rodgers is promoted to the grade of Commodore; Commander William G. Temple to the grade of Captain, and Lieutenant-Commander Leroy Fitch to the grade of Commander.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and quiet, and so remained and closed.

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92	....	92
Consols for account	92⅜	....	92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	89½	....	89½
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	88¾	....	88¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	87¾	....	87¾
United States 10-40s	84	....	84
Ill. Central Railroad shares	112	112⅛	112⅛
Erie Railroad shares	18	....	18
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Shares	24	....	24

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 494,000 bales, of which 186,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 70,000 bales, of which 24,000 were American. 1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is nominal. WHEAT, 9s. 11d.@10s. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. 2d.@8s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 22,500 were American. FLOUR 23s. ₱ bbl., for Western Canal. CORN, 28s. 3d. ₱ quarter, for European. PEAS, 36s. ₱ quarter, for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork dull; Lard quiet. 5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier but not quotably lower; Middling Upland, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 9s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. @8s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 3d. @9s. 4d. for Red Winter. Flour, 22s.@23s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn 28s. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—The market is dull. COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 419,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, and causes a dullness in the Cotton market.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—SPERM-OIL dull at £79@£80 ₱ ton. LINSEED CAKES dull at £10 10s.@£10 15s. per ton for Thin Oblong for feeding. SPIRITS PETROLEUM, 1s. 1d. ₱ gallon. LINSEED-OIL firm at £32 ₱ ton. TALLOW quiet and steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels; Barley, 38,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 117,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. By Railroad—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN dull; sales, 7,800 bushels No. 2 Western at 67½c., car lots do., 67c.@68c. OATS dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 39c. RYE nominal; sales at 80c. in small parcels. PEAS nominal. SEED dull at $5 25 for Timothy. PORK dull at $30. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. FREIGHTS firm. HIGHWINES nominal at 93c. The CATTLE market closed quiet today at yesterday's quotations; all the good stock is cleared out and taken East, chiefly in first hands. The market has been moderately active during the week and the supply liberal. Western shippers have been forwarding in anticipation of an advance in freights, which is now announced at 10c. ₱ 100 over the late rate, and quoted at 30c. SHEEP market closed firm for Western and with a decline of ¼c. on Canada. HOGS unchanged; Ohio and Michigan shipping stock is nominally quoted at 9c.@9¼c., and Illinois and Iowa at 9¾c.@10c.; trade confined to city sales at 10c.@10¼c., and 10¼c.@10½c. for choice selected butchers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR unsettled and irregular; Spring Extras, $4 12½@$5 25. WHEAT quiet and higher at 94c., cash; 94¼c.@94½c., seller last half this month, for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. CORN advancing and strong at 59½c., cash; 60c., seller last half of this month, for No. 2; during the afternoon firmer at 60½c.@61c. for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales at 33½c.@34c. for Regular; 34¼c.@34½c. for fresh receipts. RYE quiet and steady at 62c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm and more active at $1 06 for No. 2. HIGHWINES weak at 86c. for wood-bound. MESS PORK steady at $26 50. LARD, 15¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12¾c. LIVE HOGS active and firm at $8 50@$10 for fair to extra prime. CATTLE, $4 15@$7 25 for common to second-class Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 43,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 18,600 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 80,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet at 3¾c.@4c. on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 15; No. 2 Red Wabash held at $1 20. CORN quiet; sales, car lots, at 71½c.@72c.; round lots held at 70c. OATS and RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL at $1 90 for Bolted; $1 80 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 89½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4@$4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $5 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—20,700 bushels Wheat, 16,200 bushels Corn, 245,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—19,800 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, and 689,000 feet Lumber. GRAIN IN STORE—316,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 30,000 bushels Barley, and 19,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet and unchanged. HEMP dull. BAGGING and ROPE steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull Extra, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $5 35@$6. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 01; Strictly Prime, $1 03@$1 05; No. 1, $1 10@$1 12. CORN steady; Mixed, 59c.@61c.; Prime Yellow, 65c.; choice White, 74c. OATS firmer; Spring, $1@$1 05. RYE dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES drooping at 91c.@92c. PORK dull and unchanged. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib-sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD quiet and unchanged. CATTLE—Prime to Choice in demand at $6@$7 50. HOGS in light supply at $9@$10 for Good to Extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT dull and lower; Red Winter, $1 05@$1 10. CORN unchanged. OATS dull and lower at 30c.@40c. RYE dull at 78c.@80c. BARLEY firmer and held higher; Fall, $1 25 @$1 30; Spring, $1 10@$1 15; receipts light. COTTON nominally unchanged. TOBACCO firm for fine grades; receipts of all kinds light; sales 94 hhds. at $4 45@$18 50 for Frosted Trash to Medium Leaf. WHISKY steady at 89c.@90c. Mess PORK dull and lower; sales at $26; more sellers than buyers at this price. LARD neglected; offered at 15¼c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Sides, 14¾c.@15c. BACON easier; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. HAMS firm and scarce at 24c.@25c. EXCHANGE firm at par buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—FLOUR scarce and firmer; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 20; Treble Extra, $6 37½c. CORN—Mixed, 85c.; White, 95c.; OATS scarce—Old St. Louis, in store, 58c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY firmer; Prime, $26; Choice, $28. PORK dull and lower; sales, $29@$29 50. BACON easier; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.; Ordinary, 20c.@21c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD—Tierce dull, at 17¼c.@17½c. Keg scarce; sales at 20c.@20½c. SUGAR—Prime, 13c. MOLASSES—Refined, 50c.@75c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@$1 2½c. COFFEE—Jobbing sales prime at 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 20@$1 20½; New-York Sight ⅜ Premium Gold, $1 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—COTTON—Less demand; Middling Upland, 20c.; do. Gulf, 20¼c.@20½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50@$5 62½; Extras, $5 75@$6; North-western Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$7 50; Fancy lots, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT very flat; Indiana Red, $1 32@$1 35; Amber, $1 40. RYE very quiet at 84c.@85c. CORN dull; Pennsylvania Yellow, 95c.@96c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@90c. OATS in fair demand; Western and Pennsylvania, 52c.@53c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 14¾c.@17¼c. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull, but nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS very light. Mess PORK dull at $28@$29. LARD dull at 16c.@16¼c. PETROLEUM less active; Crude, 16c.@16¼c.; Refined, 26¼c. WHISKY dull; Western iron, 95c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—BAGGING very firm at 19c.@19½c. COTTON dull; Middling 18c. FLOUR declining; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $28. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 16¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 24c.@25c. WHISKY dull; Raw, 90c.@91c. TOBACCO firm; sales, 101 hhds. at $5@$5 75 for Frosted Trash and Lugs; $5 85@$8 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$16 75 for low to good Leaf.

TOLEDO, Sept. 9.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red held $1 09, $1 08½ bid; No. 2 Red, $1 06. CORN steady and a shade better; No. 1, 62½c.; No. 2, 59c.@60c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 36c.@37c.; No. 2, 34c. FREIGHTS—3½c. to Buffalo, 7½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—COTTON dull and nominally lower; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT unchanged, except Western, which is dull and lower, at $1 25@$1 26. CORN—White Southern 80c.@85c.; Yellow do. 85c.@90c.; Western 78c.@80c.; OATS firm at 48c.@52c. RYE dull at 70c.@85c. PROVISIONS active, strong, and in good demand. WHISKY dull and lower at 91c.@92c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 18c.; sales, 350 bales; net receipts, 669 bales; coastwise, 398 bales; total, 1,067 bales; exports to Great Britain, 412 bales; Stock, 18,031 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,101 bales; coastwise, 786 bales; total, 2,857 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,325 bales; to France (Havre), 1,494 bales; coastwise, 3,694 bales; sales of the week, 4,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—COTTON lower; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 350 bales; net receipts, 216 bales; coastwise, 5 bales; total, 221 bales; exports coastwise, 282 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,286 bales; coastwise, 5 bales; total, 2,291 bales; exports coastwise, 2,558 bales; sales of the week, 900 bales; stock, 971 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—FLOUR declining; Choice Wisconsin at $4 85@$5. WHEAT dull at 98c. for No. 1; 94c. for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2 at 35c. CORN nominal. FREIGHTS heavy; 5c. to Buffalo, 9½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 87,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour; 88,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—COTTON unchanged; receipts, 150 bales; exports, 35 bales; receipts of the week, 616 bales; exports of the week, 1,007 bales; stock, 4,062 bales. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $4 50. CORN firmer at 82c.@91c. OATS quiet at 49c.@50c. PORK dull at $29 50. LARD, 17¾c.@18¼c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18¼c.@19c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 110 bales; net receipts, 45 bales; coastwise, 42 bales; total, 87 bales; stock, 950 bales; net receipts of the week, 71 bales; coastwise, 564 bales; total, 635 bales; sales of the week, 760 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—COTTON inanimate; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 563 bales; exports coastwise, 824 bales; stock, 3,761 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,412 bales; exports coastwise, 2,484 bales; stock, 3,370 bales Upland and 391 bales Sea Island.

GALVESTON, Sept. 9.—COTTON very dull and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given; good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 59 bales; stock, 4,905 bales; net receipts of the week, 347 bales; exports, coastwise, 397 bales; sales of the week, 205 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 192 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales to New-Orleans, 59 bales to New-York, 209 bales to Boston, 31 bales to Providence; stock, 9,614 bales; net receipts of the week, 605 bales; exports, coastwise, 997 bales; sales of the week, 1,150 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 20¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts coastwise, 135 bales; stock, 4,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 279 bales; coastwise, 2,174 bales; total, 2,453 bales; sales of the week, 1,800 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 9.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 80 bales; stock, 442 bales; net receipts of the week, 732 bales; exports coastwise, 687 bales; sales of the week, 60 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—WHEAT quiet, with sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Amber Western on private terms. RYE and CORN dull. BARLEY, with a moderate business doing, is steady; sales, 450 bags Six-rowed State at $1 20. OATS quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 9.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 35c.@36½c. Common RESIN firm and unchanged. Crude TURPENTINE higher at $1 50@$2 75. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 17c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; sales, 267 bales; receipts, 300 bales; Middling, 17¼c.; sales of the week, 990 bales; receipts, 900 bales; stock, 1,228.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—WHEAT dull and declined 3c.; Red, $1 10 for No. 1; No. 2 held at $1 08. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady at 40c. PETROLEUM—Refined, 22c.@22½c.; Crude, $4 40.

[Advertisement.]

HOW BEAUTIFUL.—A gentleman in Brooklyn, whose family was out of town, went over on Monday night to look after his house, found a blind and window broken open, and his Burglar Alarm Telegraph Bell ringing. The burglar skedaddled upon the first alarm. No harm done.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S Fall style of gents' hats. Enough said.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	56
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	56
Portland	S. W.	Clear	59
Boston	S. W.	Clear	60
New-York	S.	Cloudy	65
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	66
Wilmington	E.	Cloudy	70
Washington	E.	Cloudy	70
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	72
Richmond	S.	Clear	69
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	75
Savannah	N. E.	Raining	70
Augusta	N. E.	Cloudy	72
Oswego	S.	Clear	70
Buffalo	S.	Clear	76
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	78
Chicago	N. E.	Raining	70
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	80
Mobile	N.	Clear	76
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	81
Key West	—	Clear	84
Havana	S. E.	Clear	84

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europa, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. For Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

City of Mexico	Sept. 10	New-York	Vera Cruz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:35 | Sun sets......6:18 | Moon rises..7:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:47 | Gov. Island..8:36 | Hell Gate....9:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia—Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; Varuna, Spencer, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; E. N. Fairchild, Traut, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Palmyra, (Br.,) Martin, Bristol, Eng., Busk & Jovens.

Barks Albert, Maxwell, Liverpool, Vecht & Son; Henry Buck, Nichols, Buenos Ayres, John Horton, Jr.; Alexander, (Br.,) Tyler, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thomas, Swedsen, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Brigs L. Staples, Hamman, Civita Vecchia, Carver & Barnes; Wolfville, (Br.,) Cork, Pernambuco, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; America, (Br.,) Smith, Palma, Island of Majorca, E. Crowell.

Schrs. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; W. H. Hatfield, Hatfield, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Mary H. Bank, Baker, Port Johnson, I. Gregg; Marguerita, (Br.,) Taffernee, Martinique, H. A. Swan & Son; Roswell, Copp, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sarah, Cobb, Philadelphia, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Siberia, (Br.) Harrison, Liverpool, Aug. 23, and Queenstown 24th, via. Boston Sep. 8, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Wm. M. Reed, (of Bath,) Stinson, Liverpool July 29, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Has had moderate weather up to Sept. 3, when encountered a circular gale from E to W. S. W., with heavy squalls and high sea; no date, lat. 41 40, lon. 47 30, saw two immense ice-bergs.

Ship Good Hope, Ingersoll, Havre 26 ds., in ballast to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had fine weather up to Sept. 4, when we encountered a hurricane, commencing at S. E. and veering round to S. W., during which lost some sails; has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Crusader, (of Boston,) Bradford, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly winds to the Banks; Sept. 3, off Sable Island, encountered a hurricane from S. E., lasting 15 hours, during which lost jib and maintopsail.

Bark Minna, (N. G.,) Last, Shields 60 ds., with 646 tons coal to Wm. Briggs—vessel to Wendt, Prters & Bockmann. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; Aug. 8, lat. 51 38, lon. 38 39, had a gale from N. W., lasting 28 hours; was hove down on her beams end, and sprung aleak, and was obliged to throw overboard part of the cargo to save the vessel; Sept. 3, lat 40 53, lon. 68 30, encountered a hurricane from E. to N. W., lasting 16 hours, during which split fore and maintopsail, and stove rail and bulwarks.

Bark Wavelet, (of Picton,) Britton, Little Glace Bay, 13 ds., with 497 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer, vessel to master. Sept. 3, lat. 41 lon. 68, encountered a hurricane from E. to N. W., lasting 10 hours, but received no damage.

Bark Eastern Province, (of Glasgow,) Smith, Matanzas 16 ds., in ballast to order. Has had fine weather with light easterly winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Fidelio, (N. G.,) Kindt, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly winds to the Banks; Sept. 3, lat. 40, lon. 69, had a hurricane from E. to N. W., lasting five hours, during which lost fore and main-topmasts, with all the sails and rigging attached, and sprung fore and mizzen masts.

Bark Stella, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sanders, Newport 40 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had variable winds to the Banks, and from thence W. winds; Sept. 3, off George's Shoals, encountered a hurricane, commencing from E. S. E. and veering round to N. W., during which lost both lower topsails and maintopmast staysail.

Bark Carl & Augusta, (N. G.,) Liste, Singapore 136 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 5, and crossed the equator Aug. 1, in lon. 29 17; Aug. 31, lat. 30 38, lon. 65 45, encountered a gale from E., increasing in fury till Sept. 2, in lat. 34 26, lon. 72 56, when it became furious, with heavy squalls and high sea.

Bark Nicoline, (N. G.,) Ahlmann, Batavia, via Samarang, 109 ds., and St. Helena July 23, with coffee to Vernon H. Brown—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 15, and crossed the equator Aug. 12 in lon. 27. Had heavy gales off the Cape for 14 ds.

Bark Cornwallis, Allen, of and from Windsor, N. G., 10 ds., in ballast to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Sept. 4, 50 miles N. E. from George's Banks, had a hurricane from E., veering around to N. W., during which lost sails, sprung jibboom, &c.

Bark Eliza Barss, Veasey, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to J. Norman & Harvey.

Bark Shawmut, Lord, of and from Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Niel, Barbados 19 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Aug. 25, lat. 18, lon. 68, passed a bark, bound S., showing a signal with letters C. & B. in it; sailed in company with bark Golden Fleece and brig Daniel Trowbridge, for New-York.

Brig Lucida, (Br.,) Atkinson, Rockland, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to Peter J. Nevius & Sons. Sept. 2, lat. 32, lon. 69, encountered a heavy gale from S. E., lasting 10 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Brig Humming Bird, Stephens, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 370 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Eunice, Barker, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 260 tons plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Aylesford, Martin, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 300 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Mazarene, Murphy, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 265 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Edwin, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Brig Walter Glendening, Glendening, New-Bedford.

Brig Balear, (Br.,) Bahn, Montego Bay 22 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c., to G. Wessels. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Sophie, Strout, Gibara 19 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot & Co. Has had very heavy squalls, with high sea, the entire passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Comrade, (of Prince Edwards Island,) Bale, Para 20 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. From Sept. 1 to 3, lat. 32 30, lon. 68 30, had a hurricane from E. N. E. to W. S. W., blowing very hard, with high sea, so as to completely bury the vessel; was under bare poles 53 hs., having had top-gallant sail blown out of the gaskets, and had companion-way stove.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, (of Newburyport,) Carveg, Para, 27 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg; has had heavy northerly winds from lat. 26 to 30, during which sprung mainmast.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster, to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. S. J. Gillmore, Lord, St. Johns, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Baker, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Baker Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen H. Brower, Pierce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Hickey, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Haviland, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. L. Simmons, Handy, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Port Chester.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Tribble, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. C. E. Jayne, Anderson, Norfolk, 3 ds., with railroad ties to John G. Moore.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Howe, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Bridgeport, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Martha Maria, Dean, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Philanthropist, Blake, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rappahannock, Edwards, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, New-Haven, for Newburg.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Wood, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lake, Mills, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Ira Hudson, Greely, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. General Washington, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Pickering, Franklin, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Louise, Simpson, Newburg, for Portland.

Schr. Penobscot, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, Holt, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hase, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Uncas, Morgan, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fakir, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Opera, Mott, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Richmond, West, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Wheatsheaf, Howard, Elizabethport.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Gust, Warwick, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Mediator, Gage, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amas Falkenburg, Turrill, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. F. W. H. White, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Rockport.

Schr. White Sea, Grover, Rockport.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Bangor, for Newark.

Schr. Susan Ross, Jones, Fox Island.

Schr. Fanny Elder, Smith, Norwalk.

Schr. C. W. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Riverhead.

Schr. Ella Hodgdon, Weeks, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Handy, Salem.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Allen, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dodge, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Muncy, New-London.

Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-London.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. R. L. Sturges, Smith, Rockport.

Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Orleans.

Schr. Ohio, Field, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Anna Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Tangent, Merrill, Cape Ann.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Baker, Wareham.

Schr. Hyena, Simmons, New-Haven, for Rondout.

SAILED—Ship Excelsior for Liverpool.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., Clear.

Below.

One ship, three barks and one brig, unknown, to anchor on the bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; barks Sisters from Archangel; Whiteland, from Philadelphia.

The steamer William Kennedy hence for Baltimore, broke her shaft in Vineyard Sound, yesterday, and was towed back to this port today by the steamer McClellan.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; ship John Q. Baker, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—Arr. brig Perseverance, from Santos, for orders; bark Virginia Dare, from Callas, for orders. She reports a heavy gale on the 31st ult., off Bermuda; lost sails, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damages; Capt. Bishop was knocked down by a heavy sea, and had his right arm broken in two places; carpenter Charles Toode was lost overboard. Bark Neversink, from Callas, for orders; reports lost sails and fore and main-topmasts and rudder on Sept. 1, south of Bermuda; she had the gale for three days.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—Arr. U. S. steamer Brooklyn, from Philadelphia.

Sld. U. S. frigate Savannah, for Annapolis. Barks Architect and Virginia Dane, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 7.—Arr., brig Charles Miller, Philadelphia, Boston.

Passed W.—Steamer Collier, Leopard.

Sld., brig Charles Miller; schrs. Arizona, Express, Neptune and Nellie.

8th. arr., whaling brig D. A. Small, Hatteras Ground, of and for Provincetown, 20 mos. out, 250 bbls. sperm. 200 bbls. whale, all told. Spoke, Aug. 20, on Hatteras Ground, schr. Abby Bradford, of Nantucket, 140 bbls. this season; Aug. 28, on the same ground, schr. Antarctic, of Provincetown, 30 bbls. this season.

Also arr. schrs. Abbie Ingalls, Plata, Boston; Helen M. Condon, Plata, Salem; Romeo, Hoboken, Searsport; W. Darling, Portland, Alexandria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—There are over 53,000 tons of disengaged tonnage in the harbor. Twenty-eight vessels from domestic, Atlantic and foreign ports, with full cargoes, have arrived within a week.

Arr. ships Colorado, from New-York; Nordeans Dronning, Newcastle, England; Richard Busteed, Newcastle, N. S. W.; Devonshire, Japan; Blenheim, London.

Sld. Cosma, for Liverpool, and Pacifique, for Ignique.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Arr. ships Cutwater, Boston, Hermann and Emma, from Hamburg; brig Bogota, from Coronil; bark Theresa, from Manilla.

Sld. ship Sea Serpent, for Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Arr. ship Swallow, from New-York.

Sld. Bayard, for Liverpool, and Frank, for Baker's Island.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9.—Arr. schr. Hattie, from New-York; bark R. B. Walker, from Boston; steam-ship Cleopatra, from New-York.

Spoken.

Sept. 6, lat. 40 36, lon. 70, bark Lewis T. Stocker, from Boston, for Havana, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Sept. 8. lat. 40 50, lon. 69 25, bark Lochee, (Br.,) Wade, from Newcastle, for Newport, R. I., by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Sept. 8. lat, 49 47, lon. 62, bark St. Clare, (Br.,) Pack, from Liverpool, for New-Haven, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Aug. 25, no lat., &c., spoke brig Lochinvar, (Br.,) from Demerara, for Baltimore, 14 ds. out.

Aug. 25, lat. 45 59, lon. 49 03, spoke bark Princess Royal, (Br.,) from ——, for Quebec.

Sept. 7, lat. 39 30, lon. 69 spoke ship Calliope, hence for London.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 16, bark Antelope, for New-York, in 4 ds.; brig Isabella, Beuermann, for do. do.

At Para, Aug. 18, schrs. Chas. E. Moody, Gersh, Banker, Rebecca C. Lane and Frank Howard, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8.—The steam-ship Scotia, from New-York for Liverpool, landed mails and passengers and proceeded.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

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Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

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OF THE

CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED, LEAVING ABOUT

$500,000

UNSOLD, WHICH WE OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

ONE-HALF of the Road is Completed,

and trains are regularly running between New-Haven and Middletown, while the unfinished portion between Middletown and Willimantic is graded over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Controller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

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KINDLING-WOOD.—HENKEN & GIESCHEN, dealers in Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory, by the cord or load, sawed and split to order. Nos. 531 to 537 West 21st-st. Orders through mail promptly filled.

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